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VOL. XI. NO. 36.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY DECEMBER 7, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OPENED IN PROVIDENCE.

Opening Proceedings in Marked Contrast to Those of Previous Years—No Representative of the Fleece of Labor Invited to Make "Welcome" Address at Gathering of New Trades Unionism—Convention Quickly Gets Down to Business—Details of First Day's Proceedings.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 2.—The Sixth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada was called to order here today at 10.45 a.m., in Textile Hall by General Secretary William L. Brower.

There was no welcoming address by capitalist politicians, no nauseating soporific platitudes by men who thrive by the robbery of labor.

The convention settled down to work at once by effecting a temporary organization. Rudolph Katz, of D. A. 40, New York, was elected temporary chairman and William L. Brower as temporary secretary.

The committee on credentials reported favorably on all the credentials presented. The temporary officers were made permanent and the convention proceeded to business.

The following standing committees were appointed:
On Constitution and Law: Green of D. A. 4, Newark, N. J.; Henry, of D. A. 15, Lynn, Mass.; and Browne, of D. A. 15, Pittsburgh, Pa.

On Appeals and Grievances: Devane, of D. A. 14, Troy, N. Y.; Adams, of D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fassel, of D. A. 9, Providence, R. I.

On State of Organization: De Leon, of D. A. 49, New York; Illingworth, of D. A. 15, Pittsburgh; Thompson, of L. A. 304, Hartford, Conn.

On Press: Fassel, of D. A. 9, Providence, R. I.

Sergeant-at-Arms: Clabby, of D. A. 9, Providence.

The remainder of the forenoon session and the afternoon session were consumed in the reading of the reports of the general officers, of the District Alliances and the Local Alliances represented. There were also reports from the unrepresented D. A.'s and L. A.'s.

With the exception of D. A. 12, the reports showed positive progress, which was further evidenced by the fact that the demand for S. T. & L. A. literature exceeded the supply.

Particularly interesting, pointed and spirited was the report from the San Francisco, Cal. L. A., and it was received with great applause.

During the afternoon session the sergeant-at-arms reported that Jack Goordman, of L. A. 283, whose charter had been revoked by the General Executive Board, asked admission with credentials from his L. A. to present its appeal to the Convention; also Thomas A. Hickey, with credentials as attorney for L. A. 264, whose charter also had been revoked, to present the appeal of that L. A.; and also one Kinsella from New York.

The sergeant-at-arms reported that Kinsella claimed to be a member in good standing of the Socialist Labor Party and of the S. T. & L. A., but had no cards, and referred to Brower and De Leon as his vouchers. Both Brower and De Leon refused to vouch for Kinsella's membership in either organization, and as only members of the S. T. & L. A. were admissible in the audience, it was ordered that Kinsella be excluded.

As to Hickey, his credentials as attorney for L. A. 264 were ordered returned to him as null and void; first, because the S. T. & L. A. condemns the resort to attorneys by either an organization or a member as a fishy procedure, and second, because he, being an expelled member of the Socialist Labor Party, had no standing on the floor of either the convention or any of its committees.

As to Goordman, on the motion of Thomas Curran, the delegate of the Socialist Labor Party to the convention, and seconded by De Leon, it was decided that, he being a bona fide appellant, he be admitted to the audience and his credentials, representing L. A. 282, be referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

THE SECOND DAY.
Providence, R. I., Dec. 3.—The second day's session of the Socialist Labor and Trade Alliance Convention was taken up mainly with the hearing and discussion of the reports submitted by the Committee on Law and Constitution.

The most important action taken under this head was the abolition of the National Trade Alliances, these being considered contrary to the trend of the social and economic evolution.

At the morning session two more delegates presented their credentials, Corrigan and Harris, of D. A. 20, Troy, N. Y. They were seated.

Many congratulatory telegrams and letters were received during the day.

The appearance of the convention impresses the beholder that it is a determined body of delegates, whose mission here is serious work; which will eventually earn the confidence of the working class.

This evening a mass meeting was held in Textile Hall. Despite the pelted rain the large hall was filled by the working-

men of Providence. The meeting was spirited and enthusiastic. The audience heartily applauded the sentiment that: "The assured road to victory is by declaring that the chief rallying cry for the organization of labor is on to the ballot box! Strike at the capitalist system with the ballot of labor, the ballot of the only labor party recognized the country through: the Socialist Labor Party."

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The position occupied by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has made that organization into the one sole fighting organization of the working class. Whatever there has been of hate, of odium, of misrepresentation, have come to it. Whatever there has been of hard fighting, of hard blows given and received, have come to it also. That it has been able to overcome both shows that it is not mistaken in the position that it assumed. To-day it stands as the one trades union that dares to meet the capitalist class in the right way.

There is considerable significance in this present convention. It is six years ago at just about this time of the year that District 40 of the Knights of Labor met and repudiated the Knights of Labor. That resolution was virtually the starting point of the S. T. & L. A. Six years of development and fighting have shown that the action was justified. The Knights of Labor, once the pride and hope of the working class, is now the most servile tool that the capitalist class has. Its history has been a history of shame. Its every act is now against the class that it was founded to represent. On the contrary, the Alliance has gone ahead, and despite the opposition that it has encountered, and despite the false light in which so-called labor leaders have attempted to place it, there is not one act of which we should be ashamed. We have faced the foe on every occasion, and if there was a labor fakir among them we hit him. If these men had been in their proper place, if they had been faithfully doing their duty to the working class they would not and could not have been hit. If they do not like the result, it is their fault, not a fault that can be attributed to us.

As the working class organization, as the one economic working class organization that takes a progressive stand, it is for us to devise ways and means to carry on our work. We should never for a moment lose sight of our final objects. We should never for a moment allow ourselves to be led astray by any man among the enemy. It frequently happens that by sacrificing an individual they are able to save the rest of them. We are after the capitalist class as a whole, and in our fight with its members we must not forget that fact. We have been sent here by our respective bodies to deliberate, and to formulate plans. This can be done well only by holding fast to the ends we have in view. We must approach all subjects and thoroughly consider their bearing upon the welfare of the movement. Therefore, I ask that you consider the recommendations that will be made, and that they be closely examined. The result of your deliberations will be felt in every part of our union during the coming year, and we must not rush into mistakes that will have to be rectified at coming conventions. Even though a mistake is rectified the effects of it may be felt for some time to come, so to avoid undoing what we here do, we should see that it is well done. It will be well done if we keep our minds riveted on one fact: Will it help us in our fight with the capitalist class?

Pure and Simple Failures.

Glancing over the work that has been done by the pure and simple unions during the past year, we find that our contention relative to their impotency is born out by the facts that they themselves give. They have locked horns with their "Brother Capital," and they have been stretched in the dust, ignominiously stretched there, and by their own cross folly. They have had many big strikes, and every one of them was a failure.

For years the machinists made gigantic preparations for the inauguration of the nine hour day. The head of the International Association of Machinists sent out glowing reports of the way that the defense fund was increasing, and he drew rosy pictures of what was in store after the twentieth of May last. The machinists did not win even an inconsiderate proportion of the contests into which they entered. They fought long and hard, but the stone ax of the pure and simple was no match for the galling gun of the employer. Even in those cases where a quasi-victory was supposed to have been won there is plenty of room for doubting. The case of the Roebblings, who were hailed as having been among the biggest conquests is a case in point. When the firm wished to return to the old hours it did so and the machinists were powerless to prevent them.

The strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was also a disastrous failure. As in the case of the machinists the steel workers had been fed with promises. They had a foe against whom every weapon should have been brought, and before striking there should have been a thorough knowledge of conditions. The Billion-dollar Steel Trust whipped the Amalgamated to a standstill, and took away from it several of the mills that it was supposed to have solidly organized. The strike was practically the ruin of the steelworkers' organization, because they did not win even an isolated instance.

The strike of the street car workers at

Albany was also a failure, and in this instance our old friends the militia were introduced. They came to the capital of New York prepared to shoot the men into submission. There was no violence on the part of the strikers, and the soldiers at once set about causing some. There were frequent brushes between the militia and the citizens, and the final result was that two men were shot dead by the strike-breakers.

In Kentucky within the last few weeks the troops have also played a prominent role in the strike of the miners. Though there was no bloodshed, yet the troops were able to drive the strikers away from the mines and hold them away. That strike was also lost.

The strike of the Waterfront Association in San Francisco saw the use of special police to the number of hundreds. Innocent men and women were murderously assaulted by these thugs, and the strike was quickly broken by those who were introduced to break the strike. Scabs were armed by the authorities and were turned loose among the men whose jobs they had taken.

More recent still are the strikes of the freight handlers and switchmen employed in New York and Pittsburgh. Both of these strikes were lost in a very short space of time, and the men who went out could, in but few instances, obtain their jobs back again.

The strike of the garmentworkers, after a period of apparent success, turned out to be similar to previous strikes in the same industry. Employers agreed to terms, but as soon as an opportunity occurred they once more returned to the old state of affairs.

Here are several large organizations in widely diversified lines of business, and in not a single instance has the strike been a gain to the working class. The question may naturally be asked at this point: What in the name of common sense is a strike for? What is the use of throwing men hopelessly against the fortifications of their masters? Why waste so much ammunition and so many men in this vain struggle? The machinists, the steel workers, the street railroad workers, the coal miners, the freight handlers, and the garment workers have all been beaten. Is it impossible to find a way to avoid these losses and at the same time progressively advance the cause of labor?

We can touch here briefly on a thing that was noticeable in all the strikes. One portion of the Federation of Labor came but lamely to the support of the other portion. The federation according to the assertion of president Theodore Shaffer, of the Steel makers absolutely refused to assist that organization. The machinists were allowed to carry on their fight and were but indifferently supported. The other railroads refused to assist the switchmen and freight handlers.

All this goes to show that there is something fundamentally wrong, something basically vicious, if not absolutely and irremediably corrupt in the pure and simple unions. There is no cohesion; there is no unity of purpose; one portion is waiting at all times to take advantage of the other portions. The pure and simple union is nothing short of a scab-making and scab-furnishing institution, working for the employers and against the working class. We must overcome that and organize the workers along the right lines, lead them so that they will fight to win and to hold what they have won.

Union Label.

There has arisen in the Alliance a discussion on the object of the union label, and considerable opposition has arisen to its use. Most of the arguments against it have been based largely upon its misuse, among pure and simple unions, on the fact that it is possible for a firm which has it to evade the conditions under which it has been issued, and for corruption to arise in connection with it. The arguments in its favor can be summed up by saying that the label is a signal raised wherever we have organized the workers in a firm, and that the label indicates and marks the advance made. The idea that has aroused most of the opposition has been the fact that the label has become in the hands of skillful business men a means of selling their goods, with unions as agents. This can be avoided, and for the present time at least it seems best for us not to throw over the use of the label, as in many instances it is both useful and does much to avoid confusion. As far as the Alliance label has been used there has not been many instances which would make the objections given above valid. Is an Economic Organization Necessary?

Another controversy has arisen over the question: Is an economic organization necessary? This is the old question of whether or not an economic organization can win anything. Stating both sides of the case we find that we have arrayed against us the massed capital of all the gigantic industries of the country; the trust has arrived at a stage of perfection where it has control of almost the whole output in its particular branch; the railroads are coming more and more under one management, and have behind them the laws relative to interfering with the United States mail; the capitalist class has the laws and the lawmakers, the executive and the judiciary; it is possible for the capitalist to fight for months and suffer but little. On the other hand the working class has but a few pennies; there is at present confusion among the members; they are not alive to their interests or how to serve their interests; they must win their fight early or else suffering is inevitable. All these facts cannot be disputed. Now the thing is to find the remedy.

We do not doubt for a moment that we must have an economic organization, but

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A COMRADE KILLED.

James Elleck of Pittsburgh Crushed by Elevator.

Pittsburg, Nov. 30.—Another member of the working class has lost his life while engaged in earning his daily bread. This time the loss fell both on the family and friends of the deceased, and on the Socialist Labor Party. The man who was killed was Comrade James Elleck, of Merriam street, this city.

He was employed as a janitor at 243 Fifth avenue, and this morning at 10:45 was engaged in making repairs below the level of the street. The elevator boy, Thomas McDonough, of No. 1,137 Wharton street, was ordered to keep the elevator above the first floor. He succeeded in doing this for some time, but suddenly the elevator slipped, and he was powerless to prevent it.

The boy screamed in an agony of fright, and shrieked to the janitor to get out of the way. The latter tried to do so, but he was not in time. The elevator fell on him, crushing his life out.

All the time the boy tugged in a vain attempt to make the elevator ascend but it was not until it touched the bottom that he was able to do so.

The shouts of the boy drew other employees to the scene, and they carefully and tenderly removed the remains of the dead man from the pit. This was accomplished only with extreme difficulty owing to the position into which the elevator had crushed the body. It was at last accomplished, and the remains were removed to the morgue.

Comrade James Elleck, who was thirty-three years of age, was a member of the 26th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, and was one of the pioneer workers in the movement in Allegheny County, and one of the most active and faithful members of the Party.

The Executive Committee of the section will call a special meeting and take action upon his death.

In Memory of Comrade Elleck.
At a meeting of Section Allegheny County, of the Socialist Labor Party, held in Pittsburgh, Pa., December 1, 1901, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have sustained a heavy loss by the sudden death of our friend and comrade, James Elleck, who, while dangerously employed, was killed through the falling of an unsafe elevator and

Whereas, The loss sustained is still heavier to those who were nearer and dearer to him, and

Whereas, Comrade James Elleck was one of the pioneers of the Socialist Labor Party of Allegheny County, ever firm in his convictions, and faithful and true to the cause of the Emancipation of the Proletariat and whose life was a standard of emulation for his class, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Section Allegheny County, of the Socialist Labor Party, in regular session assembled, recognize that under Capitalism, the rights of property are considered paramount to the rights of man. In this struggle for profits the Capitalist Class sacrifices the lives of the Working Class with impunity; therefore, let us take up the work with renewed zeal, that the Socialist Republic may be established, when the rights to life, liberty and happiness will be the first consideration and the struggles of our departed comrade shall not have been in vain and the present murderous system will be hurled into oblivion, and be it further,

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our departed comrade, and be it further, Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and our Party Organs and spread upon the minutes of this Section.

Edward Messer,
Selig Schulberg,
James A. McConnell,
Committee.

NOTICE

to the Subscribers and Readers of the Weekly People of Tuscarawas and Carroll Counties.

I wish to call your attention to the following proposition, which has been submitted to the State Committee and has received their approval.

Whereas, The uncertainty of the work in the mills and mines of the aforesaid counties renders it impossible for the members of the various Sections to remain long enough in a place to build up strong and active Sections, thus rendering organized effort, and as organized effort is the most productive in diffusing and spreading the principles and objects of the party:

Therefore be it resolved, That the comrades of the two counties form a central Section for the object of carrying on a more active propaganda, to be located wherever the comrades may determine. All who are in favor of pushing the good work along, please correspond with the undersigned.

Francis Henry, organizer,
Sherradsville,
Carroll County.

Increasing Coal Exports.

Exports of anthracite and bituminous coal in October amounted to 659,579 tons, as compared with 577,811 tons in October 1900, showing an increase of 91,768 tons. Anthracite exports increased 119,758 tons and bituminous exports decreased 27,990 tons as compared with the same month last year.

PROVIDENCE "TELEGRAM."

AND HOW SKILFULLY IT WORKS ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

Resolutions in the Favor Passed by the Providence Central Trades and Labor Union—in the Same Issue in Which the Resolutions Appeared There Was An Advertisement for Strike-Breakers.

The Providence "Telegram" hoping to exploit the Providence convention of the S. T. & L. A., asked for an article on that organization. It was furnished, but the "Telegram" wished to rewrite it from its own standpoint and in its own way. This was refused as a matter of fact. On the S. T. & L. A. utterances must be made in the right way.

In the issue of the "Telegram" for which the article was requested, there are three columns devoted to a pure and simple parade, and the pictures of five fakirs are published. Above each column is a "union label" as large as an exposition postage stamp. Then there is this beautiful tribute from Organized Scabbery:

ORGANIZED LABOR AGAIN ENDORSES THE TELEGRAM.

At last night's big labor meeting in Infantry Hall the following resolutions were presented and, amid enthusiastic applause, unanimously adopted by the mammoth assemblage:

Providence, R. I., Nov. 22, 1901.

Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor union and the labor unions of Providence and vicinity present in Infantry hall this evening in mass meeting extend their sincere thanks to the Providence Evening and Sunday Telegram for the excellent advance notices given this magnificent labor demonstration. Be it further

Resolved, That, as the Providence Evening and Sunday Telegram is the only newspaper published in the city of Providence, carrying the union label, it be indorsed by organized labor here assembled.

On another page of the same issue, in large type and with a head in letters half an inch high in this advertisement:

MEN WANTED!

Good men, willing to accept permanent employment in New Haven Freight Yards. Report at once to P. E. Bowman, Superintendent, New Haven Terminal at Union Station, New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Conn., Nov. 22, 1901.

At that very time the New Haven freight handlers were out on strike! Organized Scabbery, therefore, was aiding and commending the very paper that was inserting an advertisement for scabs. Score one more for Organized Scabbery!

This is the article the "Telegram" refused unless permission was given to mutilate it:

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is more than a protest against the corruption and impotence of the old pure and simple organizations. It is a realization of the position of the wage-worker in his relations with his employer. It is an understanding of the development of industry. It is the adoption of methods calculated to advance steadily the cause of the working class, and ultimately win the battle in which that class is ceaselessly engaged.

The Alliance was launched on December 13th, 1895, and though but six years old it has lived through some of the stormiest fights that ever a trades union encountered. The direct causes which led to its formation were found in the conditions that existed in the Knights of Labor, with which most of the charter organizations were affiliated, and the hopeless nature of the American Federation of Labor. The locals in New York could not longer stay in the Knights of Labor. That once powerful organization had degenerated to such an extent that it presented the spectacle of a crowd of desperate pirates looting a sinking ship. The locals in New York were composed of men who were unionists to the core. They had fought hard to save the Knights of Labor, but that fight was impossible for them or to anyone else. It was the form of organization that was against them, and no remedies, however heroic, could stand them. Then the rank and file had become thoroughly disgusted and suspicious of the officials. Powderly had been driven forth, branded with the indelible stigma of having used money collected to assist strikers to pay his own salary. Money had been diverted from its legitimate purpose, and had gone to help corrupt officials. Sovereign had proven himself to be a coward and a traitor to the organization. Hayes had been guilty of using his position to float gas companies. All these facts had been exposed, and proven by documentary evidence published in the columns of THE PEOPLE, official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

The workers in New York were aroused. Many had been discouraged and had simply dropped away. Others had stood by the locals in the vain hope that Powderly, Sovereign, and Hayes might be brought to justice. This was impossible, so the New York locals withdrew, and decided upon a form of organization that would make autocratic rule impossible, and at the same time

would be so constructed that each victory would advance the cause of the working class.

District Assembly 49, which remained to the last the backbone of the Knights of Labor, was the prime mover. It was joined by the United Central Labor Federation and a few other small bodies, and together they formed the nucleus of the new organization. Events preceding this had moved rapidly. Daniel De Leon, delegate from District 49 to the Convention of the Knights of Labor, had rendered his report on November 27th, 1895. In that report the officers and the organization were arraigned, and it was shown beyond a doubt that further alliance with them would be criminal. That report was the severest and the most just summing up that the Knights ever received. On December 1st, District 49 repudiated the Knights of Labor and the general officers. Eleven days later at a mammoth mass meeting in Cooper Union, the Alliance was formally launched. William Brower was chairman, and among the speakers were Lucien Sanial, John Tobin, Malon Barnes, Daniel De Leon, and Harry Carless. A more enthusiastic gathering could not be imagined. The workingmen present realized that a new hope had come to them, and that this organization was the first serious attempt made on the economic field to meet the growing power of the capitalist class.

The real importance of the new organization will be seen by contrasting it with the old, or pure and simple organizations. The latter maintain, first of all, that it is possible to fight capital with capital. They maintain secondly that there is an aristocracy of labor, and thirdly that there should be no politics in the union.

The first contention assumes that the working class has capital. Such an assertion is foolish, because the very thing that differentiates the capitalist class from the working class is the fact that the former has absolute control of capital.

The latter has nothing but its labor power. This must be sold in the open market in competition among the different members of the working class. Here and there isolated persons may have a few dollars, but the vast majority of them earn only enough to keep body and soul together. On the contrary the capitalist class is enabled to pile wealth ahead so that in the event of a strike or a shut-down its suffering or inconvenience is inconsiderable. It can endure for years where the working class cannot survive for days. Capital is that portion of wealth, up to the requirements of modern industry, which is used for the production of further wealth with a profit for the capitalists who control it. Such a thing the working class has not. The capitalist class is absolute owner and master of it, and therefore is the supreme dictator on the economic field. So the thought that the working class can fight the capitalist class successfully with the weapon that the capitalist class alone wields is the height of folly.

The second contention, that there is an aristocracy of labor is equally absurd. Time was when a man, in order to master his trade, was forced to go through a long period of apprenticeship. This gave him a standing that another person could not attain in a few weeks or even in a few years. There were trades where a high degree of skill and practice was necessary. Those who possessed the requirements, if they chose to work regularly, were certain of steady employment at high wages. A man could not step in and take their job away from them, because in order to do it that the man must also be a skilled person and have served the same apprenticeship.

As the process of making skilled men was long and tedious the supply was limited, and there was no reason why one man should struggle for the job of another. When, however, machinery commenced to invade the field, there was created a vast crowd of unskilled or but moderately skilled workers. There yet remained the master of his trade, secure in the belief that the world stood still as far as he was concerned. He was a thorough mechanic and commanded wages which were marvelous compared with the wages received by the general worker. He looked upon himself as an aristocrat of labor, one whose place could never be filled but by an equal. But the inroads of machinery continued. A time came when the elimination of skill in all branches became a matter of certainty. The machine soon had the field to itself and the worker was but an attendant on the machine. This fact is illustrated in every strike that has taken place in the past few years. Crude men can be broken in in an incredibly short time, and it is only a question of comparatively few weeks before they are up to the required standard. The best illustration of this is the printing business. The hand compositor was an artist, if he knew his trade, and it required a long period to perfect himself. But the advent of the machine did away with most of this. It is safe to say that, despite the cries to the contrary, a man can be broken in to run a machine in a month, where formerly he could not have stood up to a case and done this work as acceptably in a year. Another illustration was in the recent steel strike led by Mr. Shaffer. These steel workers called themselves highly skilled mechanics, and they ignored the day laborers. They refused to organize the lumpers, but when the strike was on for a few days they were horrified to find that the displaced lumpers were stepping in and filling their places. The time of exclusive skill had gone. The machine was doing the work and in very short time, went on as smoothly with a green man as it did with an old operator. When the strike

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SHIELDING OUTLAWS.

THE COURTS NOT ANXIOUS FOR JUSTICE IN THE LYON CASE.

Four Men Who Were Indicted in Connection With It Out On Trifling Bail—Friends of the Criminals Amuse Themselves By Sending Threatening Letters.

Beaumont, Texas, Nov. 29.—Four men have been indicted for simple assault on the night of Oct. 20 upon Frank Lyon, a member of the Socialist Labor Party. This makes the terrible crime a minor offence to be dealt with in the County Court. As the affair now stands it is a farce and travesty on justice.

The members of the Socialist Labor Party are determined not to let the matter rest where the capitalists have been so anxious to put it. The trial occurs to-morrow, and when it is over criminal proceedings will be undertaken in Orange County where the assault was made, or continued. A detective will be employed and another attempt will be made to force the Governor to appoint a special attorney general. There is not now at Beaumont an attorney who would handle the case, because they all fear a loss of business or of life.

The grand jury in the last sitting returned indictments for assault against James Steward, James Ravell, Perry Broussard and Henry Lantham, all in connection with the assault on Lyon. As soon as the indictments were found the four went to Sheriff Ras Landry, and that worthy at once accepted bonds in the sum of \$100 each, thus allowing men, charged with an atrocious crime, to be at large under bonds that are ridiculously small.

The interest in the case has by no means died out. Those who are guilty went against a larger proposition than they had counted on. They had not expected that the Socialist Labor Party would manifest the courage it has. As is usual with such a collection of cowardly ruffians, they have resorted to all kinds of slights to escape the punishment that is certain to overtake them.

A good illustration of this is shown in a letter that was sent to the editor of the Beaumont "Journal." The article on the letter and the letter itself was as follows:

A VULGAR HYENA.

A Dirty Coward Anonymously Threatens the Journal Editor.

S. H. McGary, City:

Sir—We understand that certain young men in this city have been wrongfully indicted by the grand jury for taking one Lyon out of jail and whipping him. We believe you were instrumental in these indictments being found. Now, we want to say to you that we are friends to these boys and if any comment or criticism appears in your daily paper in this matter, you dirty

you will receive the same or worse treatment than that a friend of yours received. You may take warning, you — We are after you next.

The above was received by the Journal this morning. It is carefully disguised, but the cowardly writer left one mark that may lead to his identity. It is also very evident that he is one of the gang of thugs that infest Beaumont, and when either he or his gang attempts to whitecap the Journal editor the incident will be remembered. There is little danger in writers of anonymous threats, however. They are too cowardly to look an honest, courageous man in the eye and would not attempt assassination unless shielded by darkness of the brush. The threat will cause the Journal editor to lose no sleep.

Such are the elements at play in this famous case. The Socialist Labor Party has to contend with as brutal and villainous a gang of outlaws as exists anywhere. But the Party is capable of handling the case, and will push it to the last ditch.

GOOD RESULTS.

Present Indications Mark Thursday's Affair As Most Successful Yet Held.

From the present indications it seems that the last DAILY PEOPLE Festival at the Grand Central Palace will rank as one of the most successful ever held. The March Festival which was looked upon as a placing a mark that it would be difficult to reach again, has been equalled, if not exceeded. The Thanksgiving affair of one year ago was thrown far in the shade.

Judging from the returns from the box office and from the fair, the March Festival also is beaten. The expenses this time were heavier, but the increased receipts will bring the net profit up to a very high figure.

Everybody Take Notice.

All members and sympathizers of the S. T. & L. A., as well as all readers of the Party organs are hereby informed that the fair of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A., will commence Wednesday December 18, and close December 25, 1901, and that all donations will be thankfully received and should be sent as early as possible to the Secretary, Wm. Eberle, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

BERRY-HILQUIT DEBATE.

HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Joseph Malloney, the Chairman, announced that each speaker would have one hour, divided as follows:

Berry, 30 minutes; Hilquit, 30 minutes. Berry, 20 minutes; Hilquit, 25 minutes. Berry, 10 minutes; Hilquit, 5 minutes.

Chairman Malloney then read the following resolution on the subject of the debate.

"Resolved that the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, as against the tactics of the Social Democratic Party are for the benefit of the working class and the promotion of Socialism in America."

BERRY.

Mr. Chairman, Workingmen and Working women of Springfield:

The Socialist Labor Party takes this stand as a working class party. It says to the working class that the only way that class can be free is by the workers uniting as a class at the ballot box, taking possession of the powers of government, using that government for the purpose of dispossessing the capitalist class, and placing the working class in possession of the tools of production, distribution and exchange.

In order to do that the working class must be organized in a class party of its own. To quote Liebknecht, "Such a party must be other than the others." Such a party must be organized for this reason: That in society there is an irrepressible class struggle for life—that is, for the life of each class; that the capitalist class is making that struggle against the working class, and the working class is making that struggle against the capitalist class; that there is no way to patch up that struggle; that it means either the entire annihilation of the capitalist class, as a class, or it means the entire subjugation of the working class, as a class.

Now, the Socialist Labor Party says that there is in this country but one political organization that takes a stand in accordance with the principles that I have enunciated here; that is, that there is but one party in America which takes its stand for the working class, and for that class alone.

I am here to-night, fellow workers, to present to you the arguments of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which is its economic or trade union auxiliary. It am here to do that, and I am here to appeal to you, as working men and as working women. I am not here catering to your prejudices. I am not here asking you to take me upon faith. I am not here asking you to swallow without investigation what I am offering to you. I propose to prove every position that I take.

Now, with reference to the Socialist Labor Party, it appeared in the field first in the State of New York, I believe, in the year 1890. In this Commonwealth it set up its first State ticket in the year 1890, when Harry Robinson was its candidate for Governor. From the day that the Socialist Labor Party first raised its banner to to-day not one act of treachery to the working class can be proved against that party. On the contrary, there is another party in the field, known as the Social Democratic, or—as it is politically styled in this State—the Democratic Social Party, which says that it, too, is a working class party.

Now, my friends, it doesn't make any odds what a man may claim to be. The proof of the pudding lies in the eating. In other words, by their acts they must be judged.

The Social Democratic Party came into existence, I believe, Mr. Chairman and working men and working women, some time during the month of June, in the year 1897. Mr. Eugene V. Debs was the founder of that organization. Mr. Debs had led a somewhat peculiar career as a trade unionist, and while one of the things which the Social Democratic Party pretends to pride itself upon to-day is that it is not a "union wrecker," Mr. Debs began his career as one of the most violent union wreckers, when he broke away from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and started the American Railway Union, which met its death at Pullman in 1894. To conceal the death of that organization, the Social Democratic Party was started. Now, when the Social Democratic Party was launched, in sliding that political party into the troubled sea of political waters, Mr. Debs said, "I have with me every leader of sociologic and economic thought, except those who accept the orthodox teachings of capital." Now, fellow workers, when he said that he meant that he had with him every man in this country who rejected that work which all over the European continent is called by the working class the Bible of the wage worker—the life work of Karl Marx—capital.

Mr. Debs started out with the famous social democracy of that period, which proposed to take the working class out into the woods, wherever he could colonize that class, for he was going to free the working class through co-operative colonies. Well, the colonization end of the Debs movement succeeded admirably. In the brief period of fifty-one weeks it kicked itself to pieces. There was a convention, a new party was started—the famous Debs democracy, with the farmers' program attached to it. Now, the farmers' program was an excellent thing for the social democrats to use out in the Western country, in those states that had been in the Farmers' Alliance, and other movements of that kind. Mr. Debs proposed to follow out the maxim of the politician, and "catch more votes with molasses than he could with vinegar." He was "catching flies" so to speak, and he could appeal to those Westerners upon that, the farmers' program. He could come down here, into the East and appeal to the wage workers, who did not own farms, because he had another program, modeled somewhat after the fashion of the Socialist Labor Party. Now, that organization lived for a time, and the Socialist Labor Party harpooned it so thoroughly that the Debs party got to

work, took its ax, and looped off the appendage known as the farmers' program, thereby admitting that it was a fraud.

It wasn't a great while afterwards that it became necessary to change the name of that illegitimate offspring again, and they proceeded to do it. They then took and formed the Debs movement without the farmers' program and the colonization feature attached to it, and that movement lived until it was captured by the famous "kangaroo" party. Now, fellow workers, during this period peculiar things happened in the Social Democratic Party. I have told you at the outset that I would not ask you to take me on faith. I am not going to. I have made a collection of sundry and divers documents, NONE OF WHICH COMES FROM THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. And I propose to show to you that the Social Democratic Party is not a party of the working class. I propose to show you, workers, that the Social Democratic Party is a party of middle-class "skinners" of labor.

The Social Democratic Party has a stronghold in the city where I reside, in the city of Haverhill. That movement was born through the acts of Mr. Carey and some of his satellites in that city, who called together a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party of the section of which they were members at that time. Carey had been elected by the Socialist Labor Party from the fifth ward to the city council. He found out that the Socialist Labor Party was "narrow, bigoted, and intolerant." That is, that it wouldn't allow one of its members to dicker with the middle class, or capitalist class—and Carey was making hay while the sun was shining. The outcome was that Carey and his crowd got together with their following in the Socialist Labor Party, and the charter of Section Haverhill was surrendered on the night of the 14th of February, 1898.

Any of you working men or working women in this audience to-night can ascertain that fact by writing to the editor of the Haverhill Gazette, which published a long description of the proceedings. I was unable to get that particular paper, because it was bound in the files of that paper, and I could not bring it out here because it was so bulky. It happened on the 14th of February, and on the following 8th day of May, Mr. Carey—still a member of the city council of the City of Haverhill, after having repeatedly been requested by the officials of the Socialist Labor Party to resign the office that he said he would resign—over his signature, says, "No; I will not resign." And this went on until the 6th day of May following the disruption of Section Haverhill. In the meantime the Social Democratic Party had been organized in that city, with a flourish of trumpets, Mr. Debs and Mr. Carey came there, and set up a tremendous movement, so far as numbers were concerned. On the 6th day of May following that eventful 14th of February, a motion, or an order, was put before the city council, to provide for an ARMORY APPROPRIATION. Now, you working men and women haven't got to be socialists to understand what use the capitalist class makes of an armory appropriation. Albany tells the story. MR. CAREY, THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, CAST HIS VOTE FOR THAT ARMORY APPROPRIATION. The Social Democratic Party had that fact called to its attention, with the result that it lay low and said nothing. Mr. Carey, when he was cornered for that act of treacherous conduct to the working class, says, "Why, if I didn't do it I would have been fined!" He says, "I had to vote for that!"

The Socialist Labor Party said to Mr. Carey, "If that is true why were not the aldermen fined. They took that bill, put it into a 'pigeon hole,' and it stayed there until the next administration came along, and they took it up, and passed it, in a modified form, the Social Democrats voting against it on that occasion. Now, that is Act number one of Social Democratic treachery. Again, they succeeded in landing the mayor in the City of Haverhill. It might be argued that Mr. Carey's vote on the subject of the armory appropriation was an accident. If he had said nothing, if his party had said nothing, Carey might have come along and said, "In the hurry of business I forgot where I was at, and accidentally voted for this armory appropriation. I did not do it intentionally." But he did not do anything of that sort. He set up one reason and another, each one more foolish than its predecessor, with the result that finally, in the City of North Adams, Mr. Carey says, "YES, I DID VOTE FOR THE ARMORY APPROPRIATION, AND I WOULD DO IT AGAIN!"

Now, with reference to that mayor. Here is an example from the public documents of the City of Haverhill. It appeared in the public documents of that city, in the year 1901, on page 15. It is an extract from the inaugural of ex-mayor John C. Chase, the colleague and friend of Mr. Carey. It is the paragraph which Mr. Chase used on the subject of taxation. He says, "The subject of taxation is a vexing one to all municipalities, and always will be, so long as the present system exists. Every growing city is confronted with increasing needs, and a corresponding inability to provide for them by tax levy, and a recourse to bond issues is the only alternative." Bond issues take the place of tax levy. "When we, assuming of course, that the capitalist class and the working class are standing upon an equal basis—that each one has rights that are the equivalent of the rights enjoyed by the other,—"WE" says Mr. Chase, "are ready to assume control of the valuable franchises now in the possession of corporations, and administer them for the benefit of our city. WE can have an income which will aid in the growth and development of our municipality. WITH A CORRESPONDING DECREASE IN THE BURDEN UPON THE TAX PAYER." Does that sound like the doctrine of a

working class party, Mr. Chairman workingmen and workingwomen of Springfield? Who are the tax payers? Is it not a fact that the working class are the proletariat, that is they are propertyless. The average workingman, the working class taken as a class have got property enough, perhaps, it is problematical, to keep them ten days from the poorhouse.

Now again, in the neighboring town of Groveland, in the last municipal election in that town, I will show this paper to my opponent, and I will ask him if it is what he purports to be, an official ballot. He says that he has not the slightest doubt of it. Here is the official ballot used in the town of Groveland in the last municipal election. Here is one of the Social Democrats. He appears under selectmen and assessors for one year. John Morris, Salem street, citizens' candidate,—democratic social nomination paper. He asks the indorsement here of the social democratic party, and he is a social democrat himself. Why does he do it? The citizens happened to hold their caucus first. Morris was in doubt whether he would be nominated at all or not. He was going to take time by the forelock. He was one of the "early birds that catch the worms." He went down and got the nomination of the citizens, and then went up and got the indorsement of his own party, the social democratic party. That is the act of this "working class party," or act number two.

Now, I have got another document here, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. I have used it considerably. I will show it to my opponent. I do not wish, Mr. Chairman, to act the part of a "winger." I am here to prove the contention of the Socialist Labor Party. Here, Mr. Chairman, workingmen and working women, is the official ballot of the twelfth Worcester representative district, used in the last State election. On this ballot we find, as representatives to the General Court, twelfth Worcester district, Frederick W. Bateman, of Harvard, republican; John C. Smith of Fitchburg, democratic social,—nomination paper,—democratic. He is the reverse of his running mate. He is a Social Democrat, and is nominated by his party. He then runs around, for fear he wouldn't be elected,—he wasn't,—and he gets the indorsement of the democrats. That is exhibit number three of the "working class party."

Now again, out in the town of West Hoboken, I believe it is a town—there is another gentleman who is a Social Democrat. He runs under the name of Morris Eichmann. Mr. Eichmann ran on everything in sight, I guess, except the Socialist Labor Party ticket. He was a Democrat; Republican, a Citizens' Union, or whatever name the citizens' movement took down there,—and he was elected. When the Socialist Labor Party started in to lampoon the Social Democrats about the conduct of this fellow, they started in to make Mr. Eichmann resign, what happened? Why Eichmann said, "You fellows put me up to it!" Now he appeals to Old Glory, and sets up a defence for his position, and in the end he brings down all the constitutional law that a justice of the peace is capable of knowing anything about, to save him from resigning. The Social Democrats don't dare to force him out of the party. And that is not all. We have more.

I have another little document with reference to some of their majority skirmishes in the State of Massachusetts,—out in the city of Quincy. Here is a document which they got out, I believe, in 1898. This is Gustave B. Bates, their candidate for mayor. He is a good looking gentleman, and he has his picture on the front page. This man Bates is running to-day as candidate of the Social Democratic party for county commissioner in Norfolk county. Mr. Bates in his letter of acceptance starts out by saying, "Mr. Chairman, comrades, and fellow working men." If I have got any conception whatever of the English language, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, of what "fellow working men" implies, it means, in this case that Mr. Bates is a working man. He tells you later on that he is a working man. Then he goes on to tell you more. He says, "Brother working men, for that is what I am, what I always have been, and what I always shall be, having toiled all my life for a living," and so forth. He then goes on to say, "In State affairs I have voted for Governor Butler, Russell, Greenhalge, and Wolcott, and Winfield P. Porter. In City affairs I have always been AN INDEPENDENT, AND I AM NOW." That is what Mr. Bates is, and what this "working class"—or alleged working class—party is! And that, you will see, is very particular language for this "working class" representative to hold. Mr. Bates tells you what his record is. He tells you it is his record, and I believe that my opponent in this debate, as a lawyer, will agree with me if I state that, in the absence of insanity—if the respondent is insane that would be an exception—but where the respondent is sane, there is no better evidence obtainable against a criminal than his own plea of guilty in open court. Mr. Bates says he was born in Boston, was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, learned the plumbing trade, married at the age of twenty-four the youngest daughter of Rev. Thomas Spilsted of Weymouth. I presume that is to show the good in it,—went to Braintree, carried on his trade in Braintree for three years, came to Quincy, established a plumbing and heating business opposite the Quincy station, where he now carries on his plumbing and heating business. He is also the manufacturer of, and markets throughout the country, the Bates combination hot water laundry tag. That is not all, however, about this "working class" representative. It goes on to say, "Mr. Bates is one of the LARGEST TAX PAYERS AND PROPERTY HOLDERS in the City of Quincy, and also in Braintree, Weymouth, Scituate and Nantucket; never had any labor troubles in his business; never had a strike; always treated and considered his brother workmen as his equals," and so forth. This is "fellow workingmen." Now, why you ought to vote for him. He has got some reasons here. "Mr. Bates never used intoxicating liquors of any kind. Mr. Bates never used tobacco in any form. Mr. Bates never held public office." I don't think

he ever will. "Mr. Bates is a successful business man, and decidedly opposed to political chicanery. Mr. Bates resides in ward one, next to the Adams Academy." I will state that that is in the aristocratic portion of the City of Quincy. "Mr. Bates is a member of a lodge of Odd Fellows, and a member of a council of the Royal Arcanum. For the past ten years he has been a member of the Quincy Yacht Club. For the past nine years he has been a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Quincy." Is there a single reason there why a working man should vote for Mr. Bates? All of that is for the purpose of catching "suckers," if you will pardon me for descending to the street to find an appropriate term to designate the tactics of the Social Democratic party and its candidates.

Lately there appeared another choice bit of information. Here is the Boston Traveler of August 21st, 1901. I use this paper for the reason that I can get onto this much more quickly as I am in a hurry, than I can in the Social Democratic organ, the "Clarion,"—or the paper that was the "Social Democrat." It is now the "Clarion." Like its party, it has changed its name. Mr. Chase has another interview with the "Traveler" reporter. Among other things, he says, "Mr. Chase," says the Traveler, "claims that the prospects of the Socialist Party in Massachusetts were never more bright. He informed the reporter that the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the social democrats have been removed." If that is true, Mr. Chairman and workingmen and workingwomen of Springfield, in the name of common sense what are we holding this debate for to-night? The lie is given to it by that act. Then he goes on to say that the principles laid down by John Carver and William Bradford in Plymouth in 1620 are good enough for to-day. I will come to that later. He then goes on to say that Robert Treat Paine and George Fred Williams have "socialist leanings." They have! and their leaning is for the Social Democratic party, and they will have it before a great while, for the Democratic party is the graveyard of every freak party that has grown up in America for the past fifty years. And not only that, but he winds up this interview by saying, when he is asked whether or not the Social Democrats will support Mr. Bradford for the democratic candidacy for governor,—he then goes on to tell that George Fred Williams and this other man, Paine, that they helped the Social Democratic party in the last election. There isn't any doubt but what they did, for the simple reason that the Social Democratic party was set up as a protest to the working class movement. The capitalist class recognized in that the movement that is necessary to be used by capitalism to run the working class revolution into the ground. The Social Democratic party is not a socialist party. It is a protest to the socialist party. The Socialist Labor Party is the only socialist party in America to-day. I will come later to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. I will take that up in the next twenty minutes which I will spend upon this platform.

Now, Mr. Chairman, fellow workingmen and workingwomen, it must be plain from those various acts that they are not isolated instances; that they are the rule rather than the exception. Out in California the Social Democrats beg jobs from the Democratic mayor of San Francisco. Out in Peekskill, New York, they take the cheap bribes of city politicians in the same way. They do that anywhere and everywhere that they can get into office, and not so very long ago a man in the City of Haverhill testified that he was told by the social democrats, that, in the campaign of 1898, when Mr. Chase was elected mayor, that the rum-sellers of that city paid the campaign bills of the Social Democratic party upon the consideration that the Social Democrats would vote for license.

HILQUIT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

The danger of debates of this kind always is that the debaters are but too often apt to forget the subject of the debate. Now, I do not object to Mr. Berry talking of anything he thinks interesting to the public. I would not object to meet him on any subject. But as it happens, just to-night, the subject was a definite one. The subject was—I will read it, Mr. Chairman,—"Resolved that the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, as against the tactics of the Social Democratic Party, are for the benefit of the working class and the promotion of Socialism in America." As it happens, my opponent did not mention the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. As it happens, in fact, he forgot about the subject of our debate. I think, however, that the subject is of such importance to the working class, and to the labor movement in general, that we would rather argue it out on its merits. I will try to recall him now to the actual issues before us. I will try to insist that, in the next twenty minutes and ten minutes which he has, he will kindly return to it.

The question is not whether or not six or seven or eight men of the Social Democratic party are unwise, committed wrong acts, or are unfit for membership in the Socialist party. Whenever we have occasion—and it may happen in this debate to-night—I will endeavor to show you briefly that the acts brought forward against the seven or eight persons mentioned by the speaker are without foundation. But, admitting for a moment that they were fully founded, fully justified, fully proved, what would that show against a party consisting of 11,000 enrolled members? What would that show against a party as such? If you want to know the principles of a party, the standing of a party, it has always been customary to take its platform, the official expression of its views, to analyze it, to take the official utterances of its national committee, to analyze it, and so what the platform of the party is. To take the expressions of five, or six, or eight men, or their acts, and construe from them the policy of a party, is to say the least that can be said unscientific and unfair. If we proceed upon this supposition, and if we take the official organ of the party represented by my opponent,—these very people,—and if we read right there the acts ver-

formed by them daily against their own members, whom they are expelling by the bushel almost every week,—rushing almost all the courts with all sorts of criminal acts,—acts of treason against the party, against the working class, kangarooing, and other hideous crimes,—why, we have to turn to our opponents, our friends on the other side, to look for scapegoats, for black sheep in our own parties.

But I am not here to entertain you with slanders of this kind. I am not here to show that one party or the other party has a dozen unworthy members, or had them at some time. That is, if I had admitted these things in all these cases. But, as stated before, I do not admit them, and will return to it,—or to some of them, at least,—when occasion arises. In the meanwhile, we will return to the subject.

The subject before us really is, if we divest it of its form of resolution, whether it is the policy of the Socialist Labor Party towards trades unions, or that of the Social Democratic party, which is more beneficial to the Socialist movement and to the working class.

My opponent was supposed to prove to you that the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, their trade union tactics, are the most beneficial for the working class. I supposed, and will endeavor to prove to you that those of the Social Democratic party are the best. How will we determine the question? I believe the only way to determine it is, first, what ought the tactics of the Socialist Party towards the trade union movement to be; next, what are the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party; and next, what are those of the Social Democratic Party.

The present capitalist system of production has a dual effect upon the working class. On the one hand, it has a tendency of deteriorating; that is, lengthening his hours of labor, diminishing his wages, increasing his economic dependence. On the other hand, it has a tendency towards organizing the working class in resistance towards that tendency of the capitalist class to increase and intensify the exploitation of labor. Now, these two opposite tendencies—the one to intensify exploitation, and the other to diminish exploitation, or to resist any attempts of the capitalist class to intensify the workers' condition—what we call the class struggle, which pervades modern society in all its classes.

The manifestations of these class struggles are various. The very first fruit manifested of that struggle is the sporadic individual effort of the working man to protect his individual interests against those of his employer. In such cases the working man usually does not reason. It is more like an instinct with him, more like the instinct of the animal in its struggle for preservation. By any trick or device, by any cunning, he will either get a little raise in his wages, or a little more favorable condition of working, in any respect. The first form of class struggle known to organize for the working man's interests was the organized struggle of the working men of one trade against their employers. This is a more advanced condition of the class struggle. There you find working men who already see some connection between their interests and the interests of their fellow workmen. They appreciate the fact that their fate is linked to the fate of their fellow craftsmen in the same shop, or in the same trade, and that, unless united, they are powerless to resist the exploitations of their employers. There you have the form of class struggle most crude shape, common to all trade unions. There the workmen are somewhat conscious of the condition of their class, but not necessarily fully conscious. Their vision does not necessarily extend above the interests of their own trade. And lastly, you have the workingman whose class struggle is not a matter of instinct, but one of human reasoning, but is more the result of close analysis and study and knowledge of social conditions. It is the working man who recognizes that his exploitation, as well as the exploitation of all workingmen of his trade, is but part of the general exploitation of the working class by the capitalist class; who sees the connection between things; who sees that exploitation is the necessary consequence of existing present economic conditions, who sees, at the same time, that neither he individually, nor all the workmen of his particular trade are able to improve the conditions of the working class permanently; who realizes that as long as the present system of production, the capitalist system, exists and continues, the working class will be exploited, temporarily and comparatively small party only being possible through trade union men—this is the Socialist.

You see, then, that there is in fact a close resemblance between these various forms. Socialism is practically extended trades unionism, as far as the fundamental principle is concerned. Both socialism and trade unionism are children of the same mother. In the present capitalist system of exploitation they are different manifestations of the class struggle. Of course, they have their distinctions. In the first place, in the nature of things, as I have tried to describe them, socialism is general in its scope and interests. It represents the interests of the entire working classes. Trade unionism is particular. It represents the temporary interests of certain trades only. You may translate them into the same term. Socialism is a political movement. Trade unionism is an economic movement. It is really the same thing. The difference between the economic movement and the political movement is one of degree, and not one of sense. You will find a certain trade fighting for eight hours a day. As soon as it is made an issue for all the workmen of the State it is embraced in the State platform. Politically they have it, and economically. Every political achievement of any socialist party means the economic benefit of the working class.

Another distinction between the two is that socialism must of necessity be conscious, based upon conscious class struggle; whilst trade unionism need not necessarily be class conscious. From this definition the relation between the two, socialism and trade unionism, follows very easily. It has always been the view of socialists all over the world that their place is in the trade unions. In the trade unions, first of all, in order to assist the workmen to organize in

trades, in order to improve their condition.

We socialists do not expect a transformation of the present mode of society, a revolution, from the hungry, desperate rabble. We expect it from a well educated, well trained, working class. And in order to have a well trained, well educated, working class we must, first of all, improve the condition of the working man. The man who works in the shop twelve or ten hours a day, and comes home full of cares for his daily living, that man cannot study your social platforms. That man can hardly ever attain to scarcely anything of the doctrine of scientific socialism. The trade unions are indirectly of the greatest help to socialism. And next, the trade unions are the best training school for the independence of the working man against the capitalist. And lastly, the trades unions are the most fruitful field for propaganda among the working class. Recognizing this, socialists in all countries have always been the unwavering friends of organized labor, have helped and assisted them in their hardest fights, and always been inseparable from them. The organized workmen in any other socialist country know very well that, in their trials and troubles, their appeals to the socialists will always meet with response. And socialists, on the other hand, always know that the best work they can do is among organized workmen. Such, also, has been the policy of socialism in this country, up to 1895, when the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was organized as a challenge to all existing organized labor,—was organized as a declaration of war against them, and where an attempt was made to change radically the policy of Socialists against organized labor. My friend represents this Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. They introduced a new and radical departure from the tactics of the socialists hitherto in vogue. It was for him to come here to-night to defend the meaning of it. It was for him to come here to-night to show to you in clear and honest terms why this new feature of his party leaders was necessary, why the present existing organized unions are hopeless, and why the new feature of the party holds out any better hope for the working class, and how it promotes the interests of socialism in this country. Have you heard the explanation? Have you heard his statement? Do you know why it is? Is it because one who had a beautiful face issued some kind of a statement, which is an attempt to claim everything? Or is it because another one voted for an armory appropriation, and so on? All this explains to you beautifully why the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has been organized. As I don't have his arguments, I'll I can do is to take the arguments of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,—the arguments usually produced by the parties represented by my opponent,—and see whether or not they apply,—the arguments usually produced by them in support of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that existing trade unions—the trade unions, pure and simple,—are corrupt, hopelessly corrupt; that they have fallen especially under the dominion of corrupt leaders; that these leaders cannot possibly be improved upon, and therefore all we can do is to eradicate trade unions, and build up a new trade union movement on more progressive principles.

Now then, I believe that most of you—or a great many of you, at least,—belong to trade unions. Will anyone say that all organized working men are corrupt? Will anyone say that the majority of them are corrupt? If anyone says that, what business does he have in a socialist school? Whoever has such a pessimistic view of the working class as to believe that all men, either as organized working men or singly, are corrupt, can never expect much from this same working class. You condemn not only a dozen, but you condemn entire humanity. Therefore we will say that some of the leaders,—or, let us say a great many of the leaders, are corrupt. Well, first of all,—admitting that a great many of the leaders in the present trade union movement are corrupt, is that a good reason why we should declare war against trade unions? Is there no better way of improving the trade unions than by killing them, declaring war on them?

The next question is,—what the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance do to improve that state of facts? We call ourselves scientific socialists, and so do the members of the Socialist Labor Party. We are in the habit of examining phenomena, analyzing them, going deeper than mere appearances, and we have asked ourselves, what has produced corrupt leaders? Why do they exist? And the answer will be,—The only reason why corrupt leaders exist in trade unions is, first of all, the temptation from outside in the present system is very strong, and the trade unions at present are not sufficiently educated to resist that temptation. These who have power in the trade unions very frequently fall away. Educate your tradesmen! Do that! Have your own understand the principles of their own struggle, their own class principles. Make them conscious socialists, and you will see how impossible it will be for corrupt leaders to have a foothold in the trade unions. And, on the contrary, as long as the bulk of the working class, organized or unorganized, will remain deficient in education, deficient in development, in their mental development, you may organize and reorganize them, you may call them the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, or the holy alliance,—you may call them by whatever name you please,—as long as conditions remain unchanged the results will be the same, and you will have your corrupt leaders.

The only way to do away with corrupt leaders is to do away with the causes begetting corruption. If the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will do away with those causes, they will educate the working class properly and make the existence of corrupt leaders impossible. Let us see how! Of whom are the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance composed? It is a riddle to me. I should like to know it. Is it composed of socialists, according to its name? Of what service is it to the socialist movement? What does it mean, then? Is it composed of

socialists, men already converted, organized on a different form, and called the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? Does the Socialist movement gain by it? It makes no new converts. Does the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance give something that the original Socialist does not give? The other organizations say it smashes them. How, then, do they carry the propaganda of Socialism among the trades unions?

Again, if the members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are not Socialists, if they are just workmen of any political creed, then they are exactly the same as the workmen you have in the pure and simple trade unions, of the same degree and level of intelligence, and of course their leaders have the same principles and form the same principles. What guarantee does the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance offer us that the others do not? That is, as far as a priori reasoning is concerned. Say, however, that the old means of the trades unions are no more effective; strikes don't work any more; boycotts don't go. What does the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance criticize so? Have they invented a new instrument of oppression of the working class? They answer you, the ballot. Of course, that has nothing to do with trade unions. The ballot is the weapon wielded by political parties. If not the ballot, in the strikes and boycotts. Why is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance stronger than the other unions? On the contrary, if it consists of Socialists only, it ought to be weaker. Take a machinists' strike, a strike in the machinists' trade. If not only all machinists strike, but all Socialists, what will be the result? You will have more to resist the power of capital with than if you call off only twenty per cent., or twenty-five or thirty per cent.; and, all being Socialists, you will have more chance of winning the strike than if ninety per cent. are only a conglomeration of different colonies.

I can't possibly see—and I will be obliged to my opponent if he will forget the existence of Carey for just one moment, and just answer this question,—what are the new weapons of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? From the beginning the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance seems not to have been in this. But it is a question of tactics. It is not a question of principle. We can measure the efficiency of certain tactics, of certain methods, best of all by results. Practically, there is no other standard to measure by. If a principle is correct, if a principle is good, those tactics that will lead to its organization and results easiest, those methods will be the best. Now then, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has existed over six years, or about six years. I would like to know, first of all, what has the association accomplished for the working class? Who is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to-day? Will my opponent kindly answer? Of how many members does it consist? How many industries does it control? What part does it play in the economic field of this country? What else has it done to improve the lot of the working man in this country? What benefit has it conferred upon that party represented by my opponent?

He has not told you a word about the troubles of the Social Democratic party, for the welfare of which he is very solicitous. But is it not a fact that the very same Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance organized by them has split their party, that it has practically destroyed the party? Is it not a fact that, in this very question of the Social Alliance tactics, and everything else that goes with it, the party has been losing in membership steadily, until in July 1899 it was divided into two halves, and from that time on that this party has been going on expelling those who did not withdraw themselves? Is it not a fact that the Socialist Labor Party to-day practically plays no part at all in the political movement of this country? Now, then, what are the politics of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in this respect? It has not benefited the working class. It has, on the other hand, injured its party. Where does it come in, in answer to both questions before us—that is, in its benefit to the working class, and in the promotion of Socialism?

I would like to avoid a further speech of the kind delivered by my opponent, and ask him, in regard to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, so that we may know what it means. The first is, Does the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance consist of Socialists only? And if so, what benefit is it to the Socialist movement? Second, Does it consist of different political creeds? Then, what is the difference between it and the pure and simple organization? and, incidentally, what guarantees do the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance give against the corruption of leaders? Third, What is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? What is its numerical strength, and what industries does it control? Fourth, What benefit does it confer on labor? Fifth, How does it benefit the Socialist movement? And there is another question I will add.—What more efficient measures than strikes and boycotts does it have? I would like my opponent at this time to answer these questions.

BERRY.

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Workingmen and Workingwomen:—

The gentleman representing the Social Democratic Party has told you on this floor that I told you about the woes of Social Democracy, but not one word about the woes of the Socialist Labor Party. I have got a double-headed job on hand here, to the extent that I have got to talk about two different movements, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, while my adversary can confine himself to the Social Democratic party and its lore for the trade unions.

Now, about the Socialist Labor Party,—yes, it has had its own troubles. But the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party is this:—when the Socialist Labor Party catches a crook he is expelled; and when the Social Democratic party catches a crook he is exalted. Almost everyone in the Socialist Democratic Party to-day high in the councils of that organization is an expelled member of the Socialist Labor Party. He either embezzled our funds or betrayed the working class, as did Carey and Chase. He speaks of the Kangaroo move-

Cough Drops, 5c. packages, 25c. packages in a box; retail value \$12. Agents can make good wages with this specialty; sells to dealers at 80c per box; 10 boxes sent prepaid to agent on receipt of \$6.00.

Dealers in Red Fire, Fire Works and Toys.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The "Hickey Special" Is Also a Forger.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I have just read the document said to be issued by the Executive Board, N. T. A. G. I was a member of the board until the charter was revoked on Nov. 24, 1901. I attended every meeting of the Executive Board. This article never was read before the Board. I did not sign it and did not know my own name was attached to it until I saw it in print. I understood a complete history of the strike was to be written up and sent to the National Convention of the S. T. & L. A. and to the locals of the Alliance. I thought locals No. 282 and 264 were expelled in the wrong, and thought it would be explained to the members of the Alliance. I did not suppose it was to be an attack on the Party. I repudiate the whole article as written.

RICHARD W. GAFFNEY.
Yonkers, Nov. 28, 1901.

That "Unhappy Scotch Current" in England.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed is a letter that I have received from an active comrade here in England. The letter will more completely show than a long essay what is going on here in the line of the "unhappy Scotch current" which THE PEOPLE has incited, and which is the first promise seen here for a long time that we too in Great Britain shall enjoy a bona fide Socialist and Labor Movement as America does through the Fighting S.L.P.

The letter contains many private matters. You may publish it, leaving all such private affairs out.

C.
London, Eng., Nov. 7.

[Enclosure.]
Sept. 30, 1901.

I am doubly thankful for your note which arrives just at the proper moment. I was aware that Leslie had lent himself as a spy, but was hardly prepared for so sudden action by the "government." I see they had arranged a coup-d'etat for us, because Quetch is to be in Scotland on the 13th of October. I tell you straight they will be more like "fat heads" than bull-heads before we are finished.

Do you know the latest? The boys in Edinburgh last Thursday night expelled Robert Allan! D. Mathie and J. Grievie (all fakirs, and low down at that), for supporting Smillie. Leslie, knowing his letter was to appear came near as possible getting the same dose. In fact he is hanging on by his skin at present, for they are determined to begin the leveling process from our end of the stick. Edinburgh, Leith, Falkirk and Glasgow all are to send in resolutions demanding his blood. Where the blazes is Leslie going to get his "level heads"? (It's a fine word, I am damned if I know. The weak-kneed men won't have him because of his morality, or the lack of it, and the straight boys are pulling him across the Moor every time he shows up. This last night he has had the roughest handling he ever got in the party, and I am glad that the all-wise "government" have selected this man above all others to fire the fakirs out of the party. You can bet all the firing will come from our side of the trench.

There is another card that will make them sit up. The S. D. C. is being pushed to issue immediately that long-delayed manifesto, cutting out the straight party. It was decided at the last meeting to submit it to the "Centre"—fancy that. They will get it in the neck. Of course, if we come down, we come down crash, but I fancy Danton's method, "tousjours de l'audace" holds good in war, and especially with such vipers as they have shown themselves to be. I believe as you say, "the first blow well given is best and goes furthest." The S. D. F. in Glasgow contemplates to start an agency of the New York Labor News Co. If we succeed, we'll flood the party with the "skurra-rillions rag," THE PEOPLE, and the S. L. P. literature. I fancy that will do a considerable amount of good.

The "intellectuals" had a dinner at the Centre on Wednesday. All the real "government" was there, and what do you think they discussed? The opening up of Fusion with the I. L. P. I rather think they are playing into our hands with a rush. Among the guests at the dinner were Blatchford, Krapetkin, Tillet, Mann, Hyndman, Quelch, Watts, and a board of satellites. It was unanimously agreed (over the whiskey) that Kier Hardy was the only man to block the way to fusion. God bless him for it, say I. However, everything points to our having a happy time in the near future.

The Congress, as you may have deduced from the jottings in "Justice" since, was OUR Congress. And though Comrade Yates spoke for half-hours at a time, and the delegates listened, finally Quelch gives him ONE line of report. The delegates knew absolutely nothing about the Socialist movement outside of their own respective dung-hills. They were all full up to neck with "Municipal Lodgings for the people," and things of similar type. Quelch played the lowest game he ever played in fighting Yates. He forgot, or wanted to forget all Yates' arguments, and went for him bald-headed as "an emissary of THE PEOPLE." He dragged it in by the hair of the head on every occasion. But THE PEOPLE is a lively corpse, and the 17 votes that Yates got are the beginning of the end of his government. Headingley and Burrows and Watts all tried their hand on Yates, and as he is rather light-looking, it looked easy. But you can take it from me Yates has his train fare out of that yet. Headingley, to see that the minds of the boys in Glasgow be "not poisoned" was there three weeks, and I am told has just left. He came, he saw, he conquered. And he got something to remember his visit by, both in Glasgow and in Edinburgh. So now Quelch has been ordered "to the scene." I don't think there will be any

supporters to cheer his heart, outside of a few of the "alte genossen." From OUR point of view, the Congress was a great improvement on many a preceding one. We have started the bare very well, I fancy.

X. X. X.

"Down the Steep" in San Francisco.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Under the heading, "Down the Steep," in the Nov. 17 edition of the DAILY PEOPLE, the Kangaroo vote, in this city is given at "about 500." The reporter must have quoted from the published incomplete returns, by mistake I presume. The complete returns double that figure. The article, however, is not invalidated by the error. The Kangabes have "gone down the steep" and "they are at the bottom." And they deserve it.

This anomalous coterie knew that Section San Francisco, S. L. P., had been in existence for about ten years; that during that time it has never been out of existence or changed its name; it therefore knew that we, and we alone, were entitled to the word Socialist, as a political designation.

The law of this State forbids any political party to use any portion of the name of another political party, yet they changed their name to "Socialist Party" and, by means of their City Hall influence, deprived us of our right to go on the official ballot in our own time-honored name. They have got what they deserved. They have lost their own place on the ballot, and must get signatures at the next municipal election. They must also get signatures at the State election, which comes on right away.

They had an election commissioner and a subordinate at the City Hall, they had district clubs; they had a millionaire comrade and they had a weekly journal, published right here; we had not these aids, yet they were afraid to give us an honest chance. It will come home to them. Already, in Union Labor quarters, we hear it claimed that Oliver Everett, the Kangaroo office-holder by the grace of a capitalist mayor, has no right to his seat on the election commission; that it belongs to the third political party, which is now the Union Labor Party.

JOHN ROBERTSON.
San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 23.

The Buzz-Saw in Winona, Minn.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Friday, Nov. 22d we had with us Comrade Veal, who addressed at Druid's Hall an interested and appreciative audience. Comrade Gernes, in introducing the speaker said:

"The Socialist Labor Party was organized to educate its members, and through its members their fellow workmen and all other honest citizens in the science of political economy taught by the S. L. P., which is the only true economics for society. We hold, that knowledge is power, and our war cry is education." After the speech the floor was thrown open for questions. It seems the jokers that be are beginning to realize that the S. L. P. has come to stay, and its war cry is education, as our meeting was honored with the presence of several professors from the high and public school. One of these began the bombardment with questions, and in fact asked the bulk of them, which lasted over an hour. It seemed good to see and hear the proletarian speaker answer the gentlemen of profession in the decisive S. L. P. manner.

It appears the professors were in doubt whether our movement was a reform or revolutionary one; but they were soon enlightened that reforms are simply reactionary movements, and the S. L. P. a revolutionary one; that the Republican party is the stationary, the Democratic and reform parties the reactionary, and the S. L. P. the progressive party, and therefore was bound to win out. A few fakirs were also present who received their thrashing without a whimper. They never uttered a word.

M. A. GOLTZ.
Winona, Minn., Nov. 24.

The Right Spirit.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Every S. L. P. man should feel encouraged at the election returns. Every thing shows that the S. L. P. is stronger than ever; and when the party of Revs. without churches, Drs. without patients and lawyers without clients—the Kangaroo and Populist Parties into the Greenback and Populist Parties into that political oblivion from which there is no returning, then will the S. L. P. vote grow beyond our most sanguine expectations. We will then get all the honest Socialists' votes, the others we are better off without, and then will be shown the wisdom of the course the S. L. P. has taken during the last two years. No compromise!

Vinyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 25.
E. T. WALKER.

A Plan from Duluth.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I have been instructed to inform the party members and sympathizers, through the columns of THE PEOPLE, of an undertaking Section Duluth is about to launch, with the hope that it may serve to suggest a similar plan to other sections.

We have decided to buy a small hand or foot-power printing press, size about 8x13, with all the necessary accompanying paraphernalia, for the purpose of printing all our entertainment tickets, doggers, election cards, lecture course cards, throwaways, etc.

One of the comrades has offered a room in his house to serve as the "printing office," where the comrades can meet in the evenings and learn the art of composing and printing. Of course the labor will be one not of pay, but of love for a grand cause.

The field of possibilities that this venture opens, will at once be apparent to all. Last year Section Duluth expended for printing alone, the sum of \$45.00, which, if we had a press, could have been saved. Aside from this, a monthly miniature journal could be printed, a Post Office permit secured, and the copies sent through the mails at per pound rate. With the aid of a city directory, mail polling list, thousands of workings could be reached at a nominal cost. Instead of as now, comrades tramping up and down hills, through dark alleys at night, in the rain or snow, delivering literature. The little paper

could be made a bright, new, instructive thing, and be an excellent medium for advertising the Labor News Co.'s books, and most important of all—the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Furthermore, if the legitimate combination—the capitalist class, labor fakirs, and Kangaroo fake Socialists circulate a new lie, we can at once hustle out a printed rebuttal, thus nail them as fast as they can lie, and the expense would be what the paper costs. From this rapid sketch it will be seen that the scheme is O. K. We have written a certain press factory in Mass., that make a specialty of private printing outfits, and have a \$100.00 proposition for the one we have in view. To raise the required sum we propose soliciting loans of 50 cents upwards from comrades, but only from those who think they can spare the amount aside from their regular donations to THE PEOPLE—for in no way do we wish to usurp that paper's field in this respect. Rather a hundred Section printing plants go to Hades, than have anything block the success of that living testimonial of what the S. L. P. has accomplished—a signpost of that to follow. For each loan, we will give a voucher, or receipt, redeemable when possible; in all probability, not later than a year. Members of Section Duluth have loaned \$65.00 already. We are desirous of operating our press before Jan. 1, to save cost of printing during the approaching February election.

Our plan is, however, to charge up the Section with this printing, and all that will thereafter follow, just as if done by a private concern, apply the monies to redeeming the vouchers, when the outfit will eventually revert back to the Section.

Therefore if there are any comrades who feel overburdened by what they have saved from their princely wages, and wish to see us successful in this venture, kindly communicate with the undersigned: perchance, some day we can return similar assistance. Particularly, would I call the attention of Minnesota comrades to this.

With S. L. P. greetings,
LOUIS F. DWORSCHAK.
105 W. Superior St.
Secretary.

By order, Section Duluth.
Duluth, Minn., Nov. 24th, 1901.

He Voted For Goff in '94.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Mr. Morris Hilquit, Kangaroo, Social Democrat, lives in the Tenth Election District of the Thirty-first Assembly District. His home address is 84 West 115th street. In that district there is not a single vote cast for Benjamin Hanford, candidate for Mayor on the Social Democratic ticket. Mr. Hilquit must have cast none.

Evidently the tricks he learned in Goff's time have stuck to him.

WATCH-OUT.

New York, Nov. 26.

Intolerant S. L. P.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—One of the humorous events of the late campaign here in Syracuse, was the desire of one of our members to get a job from the Mayor-elect J. B. Kline, Republican. In order to impress Mr. Kline it was necessary for him to declare openly that Mr. Kline was a good man; that he was just the kind of a man a true Socialist would vote for.

Perhaps a little explanation as to who and what this member is, would be in order. His name is, Leo Kulas. He is a mason contractor on the small cockroach scale, and business is very poor about this time of the year. He has only been a member of the Section of the S. L. P. a few months. So he thought by coming out for J. B. Kline, he would get Kline to give him the job that Judas Pellenz has. He started operations in the Sunday before election in the Section headquarters saying he would vote for Kline the Republican candidate for Mayor. He said this in the presence of two other Party members, who reported his talk to Organizer Crimmins, who in turn, preferred charges against Kulas. The charges were referred to the Grievance Committee: who no doubt will recommend his expulsion at the next Section meeting. Kulas knows nothing about Socialism or the S. L. P. He has never been active in the Party's affairs, but being a business man he thought he had great influence. So it he could only start a local newspaper controversy with the Socialist Labor party he would get the prestige that he wanted to secure the Fire Marshalship under Kline. The Grievance Committee had a meeting and sent Kulas a copy of the charges and notified him to appear at headquarters Sunday, Nov. 24th for trial. Here was Kulas' grand opportunity, the only chance of a life time. He could not let this slip. Pellenz must get out. Kulas could see that \$1,800 coming his way very fast. So on receipt of the charges and notice from the Section, he puts on his coat and hat and catches the fast "Empire State" street car down Bulfinch street pell-mell to get to the office of the "Post-Standard." There he relieved himself of his troubles with the intolerant S. L. P., and he could tell Mr. Kline in the columns of the "Post-Standard," how he loved him. He also made his bid for the fire marshalship in this manner, after admitting he had voted for Kline:

"Take the Fire Marshal for instance, a man that has been infaming the workers' minds for years, telling them how ignorant they are. The Fire Marshalship requires a competent man as inspector of plumbing. In some other cities the inspector is required to go through the building once every week. All I can say is that I saw the Fire Marshal last once this year. That was in the True Daisy Supply building." The funny way Kulas put his foot in his mouth is amusing. He says the Fire Marshal must be a competent inspector of plumbing. But he is a stone mason, and don't know anything about plumbing. But there is no danger of Leo Kulas getting into a newspaper controversy with the S. L. P., because the matter is in charge of the Grievance Committee and will not get out until the Section meeting on December 7th. Nor will poor Kulas get the job of Fire Marshal because when the Republican Committee gave Kulas \$5 to come up from Fulton, N. Y., to vote for Kline, they knew they

paid all the vote was worth, besides there are too many Republicans looking for the job at Kline's disposal.

So Kulas gets left all around, he had better go way back and sit down and wait for another chance.

JAMES TRAINOR.
Syracuse, Nov. 26.

Weeping Jemics Wanted.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The Leathers Workers, who are organized into the S. T. and L. A. have been on strike for four weeks. A few days ago the manufacturers sent a messenger to the strikers requesting them to elect a committee to meet them in conference and endeavor to settle the strike. A mass meeting of Glaziers' Union L. A. 269 and Stakers and Beamsters, L. A. 352 was held and a committee of six were elected with instructions as to what their demands were.

The committee met the manufacturers and fought hard for two days to have the bosses accede to the demands of the men. The bosses refused to grant one demand and only presented a damnable document for the men to sign.

The committee refused point blank to sign the document and returned to a meeting of the strikers to ask their opinion of it.

They voted to a man not to sign the document and have strengthened their pickets around the Thomas A. Kelley factory.

Kelley has 46,000 skins in stock (including his own) which means a loss to him of over \$100,000 if he does not settle with the men by next Thursday. We do not think we will be obliged to appeal for funds. But if we do, we expect the comrades of the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. throughout the country to come to our aid and assist us as far as they possibly can.

Comrade Berry addressed a large mass meeting of Leather Workers. They were very much pleased with the address; it has caused many of them to think.

Comrade Joseph F. Malloney spoke before a meeting of S. A. 352 a week before the strike was declared.

That Comrade Malloney took well with them goes without saying. Many of them are anxious to hear him again.

District Alliance 19, at its meeting last Sunday voted to try and secure Comrade De Leon to come to Lynn for the S. T. and L. A. convention. We sincerely hope that Comrade De Leon will be able to come to Lynn and contribute his share by giving an address on the S. T. and L. A. "This strike has caused the other wage-slaves to ask: 'What kind of an organization is this S. T. and L. A.?' That this is a fighting organization is shown by the determined fight they are putting up in Lynn. D. A. 19 elected Comrade Oldham of S. A. 267 to act as the representative of the D. A. to act in conjunction with the committee elected by S. A. 269 and 352 to take charge of the strike.

Will write full particulars later. Kelley has been unable to procure one scab.

Francis A. Walsh.
Lynn, Mass., Nov. 23.

Very Good, Indeed!

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The article published in the DAILY PEOPLE of the 20th instant in regard to the "Kangaroo show" stated that the "Volkszeitung" announced that 100,000 tickets had been sold. And it also stated that "now it says only 70,000 were printed."

Now then, how is it possible to sell 100,000 tickets, when only 70,000 were printed? That is a question which only a kangaroo can answer.

Being greatly amused when I read that article, I thought I would give you some interesting information in regard to the way they "sold" their 100,000 tickets.

On the 12th instant, one of the "finishers" in the assembling department of the "Mergenthaler Linotype Company" received an envelope containing 60 tickets, for the "Kangaroo show," which he distributed all over the department. After he had distributed the tickets one of the testers thought he would play a joke on him, so he went to work and set up a bill head and made out a bill for the tickets of \$15.25. He then put the bill into an envelope and directed it to the sales finisher. Upon receipt of which, he went around and collected all the tickets which he had given out, saying that he would not pay for them. After he had collected all the tickets he discovered the joke and gave them out again.

But the most interesting part of all, is he fact that the man to whom the tickets were sent, was the only man in the department. WHO READS THE NEW YORK SUN. A. E. R.
21st A. D., Brooklyn, Nov. 25.

One of Their "Branches."

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—A stray copy of the "Appeal to Reason" fell into my hands, and from it I learn that the list of branches of the many-named "Socialist" party, corrected to October 31, 1901, has one located at Bakersfield, Cal., with C. D. Lavin, Kern City, as secretary. If the balance of the list is as well founded as their branch of which I am said to be the Secretary, they are in a bad way; for it has not the slightest foundation. We have in no way been identified; to clear this matter up let me state a few facts.

In January, 1899, we here organized a Section of the S.L.P. It existed till July, 1899; and as there was not a subscriber of THE PEOPLE in the lot, all were at sea in reference to the con-

troversy that then arose, and we simply died.

May 31, 1901, we were granted a charter of the Socialist Labor Party. We now have a good list of subscribers to "THE PEOPLE" and are gradually working ourselves to a clear understanding of the principles. Our experience has taught us the virtue of S.L.P. tactics.

I make this explanation to show what pillars of strength such "Socialist" alias "Social Democratic" branches must be and also the principles that animate the headquarters of such a movement.

C. D. Lavin,
Kern City, Cal., Nov. 20.

Agitation in Vancouver.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Section Vancouver of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada held a mass meeting on Thursday evening, Nov. 14 in the City Hall, the largest in Vancouver. A large number attended and listened attentively to the lecturer, Raleigh Hamerton, of New York city, who reviewed the recent developments in trades unionism from the Socialist Labor Party standpoint, and championed the S. T. & L. A. against the existing pure and simple organization criticizing the latter sharply for their shortcomings. He declared they had failed to keep up with economic progress and said in part:

In order to understand the conflict between capital and labor it was necessary to go beneath the surface. The origin of these conflicts was in the economic constitution of society. He traced the development of industry showing how the capitalist class and the proletariat had arisen and showed how their economic situation had compelled the latter to form defensive organizations. Among the earliest trades unions there was a dim recognition of this class structure of society. The active hostility of the capitalist compelled them to cloak their real purpose under the name of benevolent and provident societies but their functions were purely economic. Then too, the workers of Great Britain were denied the ballot or there is good evidence to show they would have attempted political action. The early trades unions were animated by a desire to benefit the whole working class, not any particular section of it. But they were unable to foresee the development of industry, therefore their ultimate aim was only to secure a favorable position in capitalist society. The speaker then laid down the laws which govern the growth of organization showing that there must be a maximum point of development beyond which evolution could not proceed. It must then either take a new course or regress.

Reviewing the present pure and simple trades unions he showed that the maximum point of development had already been reached. Their progress is the same as that of 100 years ago; their methods are identical. In accordance with the law of development their efforts have taken a new direction that of accommodating themselves to capitalist society. They have foregone or refused to see what the predecessors dimly realized, the class struggle between the workers and the capitalist class, and we hear the labor fakir declare that the interest of the laborer and capitalist can be harmonized. Again, instead of it being a fighting organization, under the cloak of benevolent and benefit societies, the growth of sick and death benefit and insurance schemes, the system of high dues and initiation fees, have made them harmless coffin organizations under the name of trades unions. Again the new course taken is in the direction of accommodation to capitalist society. The present trades unions (pure and simple) also refuse to recognize the solidarity of the working class as high fees, high dues are designed to prevent men from becoming members of trades unions. The leaders thus endeavor to create a conflict among the workers. An "aristocracy of labor" appears, which refuses to recognize the right of unskilled labor to organize.

Another move in the direction of capitalist society. The early trades unionist would have used political action if they had been allowed to vote but the pure and simple trades unionist of to-day rejected his, the most powerful weapon of the workers in their struggle with the capital. Their leaders brought their dupes to the shambles of the capitalist entering into struggle after struggle where any sensible man must have known that defeat was inevitable. Furthermore the odds in every contest were against the workers from the beginning.

The speaker then declared that these facts showed that instead of making progress, pure and simple trades unionism had outlived its usefulness, that it had become a mere appendage of capitalist society, and the only thing left for the class conscious workers was to organize in the new trades union, the S. T. & L. A.—the trades union of the future. The trades unionism of the future would recognize the solidarity of all workers, would be an organization existing for defensive purposes and not a sick and death benefit or insurance scheme. It would recognize the hard facts of capitalist society and refuse to run its head against the stone wall of capitalist society. It would insist upon political action against the capitalist class. Finally it would have no accommodation of the working class to capitalist society but would resolve on its destruction as the old Roman general concluded every speech against his country's immemorial foe with Cathaginian esse delenda; so the S. T. & L. A. takes for its motto a motto held firmly in mind in every struggle for better wages or shorter hours: "Not a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, but the wage-system must be abolished entirely."

As usual after the lecture, questions and discussions were invited. These occupied about one hour mostly from the rank and file of trades unions. The Grit or Liberal party took care to make an excuse for the absence of the labor

fakirs by having a smoking concert on the same evening and inviting the fakir giving him the excuse that he could not be in two places at one time. He naturally would have preferred to fight the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. I don't think.

For PRESS COMMITTEE.
R. BAKER.
Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 16.

From Montrose, Colo.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—To Party members at large and San Francisco, Cal., Campaign Committee in particular: To exemplify and revivify clear cut class consciousness, I make the following motion. In all future elections throughout the United States, disfranchised militant S. L. P. comrades be required to vote the S. L. P. ticket as a protest. Refusal, grounds for expulsion. Comrades of Montrose county, Colorado, at last election were disfranchised by and through Democratic and Republican notaries and justices of Montrose refusing to assist S. L. P. in securing one hundred acknowledged necessary signatures. However, Section Olathie shot not straight S. L. P. votes into concealed Democrat and Republican capitalism in the face of our disfranchisement. Our ten STRAIGHTS were counted and telephoned with Democrat and Republican returns three times to the county seat, calling forth much comment. San Francisco comrades lost a GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to prove their class conscious stickitativeness by not voting a protest, using disfranchisement as propaganda.

Section Olathie, November 16, 1901, elected the following officers:

George Ash—Organizer.

E. M. Dawes—Secretary.

Mrs. Ida E. Ash—Assistant Secretary.

Adolph De Guelle—Financial Sec'y.

Mrs. Mattie Burns—Treasurer.

Edward De Guelle—Literary Agent.

Thanksgiving greetings to Fort Terror to Capitalism, those indispensable, fearless, national and international propagandists, our DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE. Hail! Fort Terror, we are assuredly coming.

E. M. DAWES.
Montrose, Colo., Nov. 23.

Information Regarding Henry Peace.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—In your issue of November 11 a comrade from Pontiac, Mich., wanted to know something about a man by the name of Peace, hailing from Hartford, Conn.

Well, there was a man by the name of Henry Peace, who came here from a small town about ten miles northeast of Hartford, which is called South Windsor. It has a population of about 2,000. Tobacco raising is its principal industry. When his father died he left Henry about \$30,000, and our Henry proceeded to blow himself so that, according to reports he does not need a watchman to protect what he had left. Henry's wife and family are still living in South Windsor and it is generally understood that they do not speak, or in other words they have separated.

One man said Peace owed him a bill, and he tried every way to induce "Dear Henry" to pay, but it was no use. So he had attached papers served by a deputy sheriff, and got a settlement, but our deputy sheriff aspired to be sheriff, and Henry was a delegate to that convention, so our deputy sheriff made a deal with Henry: that he would pay the costs of the attachment if Henry would assist him in the convention. The deputy sheriff paid the costs out of his pocket, and after the convention he found out that Peace had supported another candidate. Henry was selectman of South Windsor about the years 1894 and 1895, and during this portion of his political career he gave the Hartford Street Railroad Company the right of way; lay their tracks over a certain lay over. Let me say right here that selection of our city fathers, and there are only three selectmen to a town, and Henry was one of them. There was nothing left for our South Windsorites but the courts, and as those positions were occupied by men with true capitalist instinct, our middle class friends decided to let things alone because it might raise their taxes! The result was the railroad company got everything that Henry could give them or they could take, but "Poor Henry" got his discharge at the next town election.

It was then he came to Hartford to collect his reward for his dirty work, but I guess the railroad company was on to his crooked ways, for they would not trust him to be superintendent. They only trusted him with one car on a very short run, where the inspectors could see him very often. That was the Lafayette street line, and I can not find any record of his promotion. It is generally understood at South Windsor by his friends that he is in Michigan—doing something or somebody. Let me say to our friend at Pontiac that if this is the Peace who you have, that you might just as well keep him until the devil claims his own, thus saving others the trouble of watching him.

G. S.
East Hartford, Conn., Nov. 28.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office 7 Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on November 29, at 2-6 New Reade street. Gilhaus in the chair. Absent, Hammer, Fiebigler and Forbes, the two former without excuse, the latter with excuse. R. Katz was elected recording Secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending Nov. 23 showed receipts in the amount of \$28.35; expenditures \$21.28.

The Texas State Executive Committee sent communication relative to the Lyon affair which was ordered published in the DAILY PEOPLE. Tacoma, Wash., reported about attacks of capitalist press; a number of their members have left town in search of work and the section has suffered but will pull up again. Pittsburg, Pa., reported about fair and DAILY PEOPLE banquet. Section San Francisco, Cal., reported expulsion of Thomas Shaugnessy and Joseph De Vries, the former for crooked practices in connection with gathering signatures in nominating petition of the section, the latter for having circulated slanders. The section also reported in detail the circumstances connected with failure to get the ballot in the late municipal campaign. The Mass. State Executive Committee sent copy of State by-laws for endorsement of N. E. C. Action deferred until next meeting in order to ascertain whether said by-laws conflict with the National constitution of the Party. The Committee in charge of Middle West Circuit sent word that work will be discontinued for the winter after dates set for Minn. have been covered and will be resumed in spring.

Resolved to elect Joseph Schlossberg acting Editor of the "Abend Blatt." A complaint from editorial staff of the "Abend-Blatt" is to be investigated and a sub-committee was elected for that purpose.

The National Secretary reported that the vote of the Italian Sections and Branches on Managing Committee of five for "Il Proletario" has resulted in a ratification of the selection made by the N. E. C. and the committee will be called upon to organize and begin work.

The vote on delegate to S. T. & L. A. National convention was then canvassed and Thomas Curran having received the highest number of votes, was declared elected. Quite a number of votes had been cast for Chas. Kroll who withdrew while the vote was on. Tabulation of the vote will be printed in THE PEOPLE.

The call for general vote on the question of amending Art. X of the Party constitution was then taken up and read. Klein at first objected to some portions of the draft which led to lengthy discussion. Question finally called for and motion made to vote by roll call. Carried. Vote taken as follows: For the call as read: Gilhaus, Katz and Klein. Against Kereney.

Rudolph Katz, Rec. Sec., pro tem.

The Frank D. Lyon Fund.

F. Serrin, New Haven, Conn.	15
Section St. Louis, Mo.	11.00
Jacob Bernstein, N. Y. City	1.00
A. E. Madison, Richmond, Va.	1.00
Chas. Helme, Baltimore, Md.	2.00
Branch 2, Section Providence, R. I.	1.00
Murphy \$1; Peter McDonnell \$1; Henry Green \$1; Chas. Little \$1; B. J. Murray \$1; James Hackett \$1; Patrick Muldowney \$1; John Gannon \$1; Ernest Meyers \$1; Michael Clabby \$1; Hugh Murphy \$1; James McGulgan \$1; Michael J. Taylor \$1; James O'Garra \$1; Herman Kelsner \$1; Joseph Morton \$1; Henry Starr \$1; 12.75	
San Francisco, Cal., M. Schlosser \$1; A. C. McGinty \$1	1.00
William Foster, North Adams, Mass.	1.00
B. Kaplan, N. Y. City	1.00
Cumma, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Section Worcester County, N. Y.	1.00
Owen Carraher \$1; Richard W. Gaffney \$1; John Killean \$1; Peter Jacobson \$1; Abe Rustine \$1; A. F. J. Manton \$1; Jacob Fishman \$1; Abraham Stiglitz \$1; Wm. Schwagerman \$1; A. Lasso \$1; H. Winkler \$1; O. Klavner \$1; C. Peterson \$1; cash \$1; G. S. Thompson \$1; E. V. Smith \$1; M. J. Lynch \$1; P. Anderson \$1; C. Nelson \$1; H. Tolpelt \$1; H. Henken \$1; J. Julius G. Klavner \$1; G. Kenrenso \$1; C. Woodard \$1; Oetberg \$1; John McCabe \$1; George Ernest \$1; Henry Gray \$1; cash \$1; E. Dunn \$1; A. Welman \$1; A. Riggs \$1; W. McDouell \$1; Fred Linquist \$1; Peter Toolstrip \$1; George Cameron, Jr., \$1; James Crage \$1; A. Porter \$1; 19.75	
H. Hilikowitz, Denver, Col.	2.00
A. bet. Easton, Pa.	1.00
11th A. D., Section Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
New York City, J. P. 75c	1.00
T. Z. Zelnitz, Asheville, N. C.	2.00
Section Westchester County, N. Y.	1.00
Branch Pleasantville, Chas. Matthews, 10c; Chas. Hoff \$1; Geo. W. Boyer \$1; S. Hoop \$1; S. J. Thora \$1; S. Wild \$1; B. Hollis \$1; C. B. Zar \$1; P. Tray-All \$1; John Bann \$1; Geo. Roman \$1; G. Washburn \$1; Wm. Marshall \$1; S. D. Shaugnessy \$1; S. W. Canon \$1; G. W.	2.00

Bell 10c; Borup 10c; C. B. Prepot 10c; E. G. Parker 10c; F. A. Brooks 10c; W. D. Bayley 10c; B. McCleidy 10c; Oscar Olson 10c; Chas. Larson 10c; Geo. Anderson 10c; E. D. Barry 10c; Aug. Anderson 10c; P. Gorman 10c; H. Hartmeyer 10c; H. Hutchings 10c; D. Davis 10c; O. Doley 10c; F. H. Partelow 10c; Wm. Hammond 10c; Geo. C. With 10c; J. Duddy 10c; H. Homlin 10c; Robt. Johnson 10c; N. Nopp 10c; Wm. Minnequy 10c; S. E. Tucker 10c; S. A. Connors 25c; W. Thurber 10c; Thos. Wale 10c; W. F. Knopp 25c; H. J. Durveher 10c; Chas. T. Boyce 10c; W. Baker 25c; W. Arnola \$1; C. C. Croll \$1; J. Pierce \$2; C. H. Friend 25c; Hovey Brundige 5c; C. O. Harris 10c	10.25
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11th and 13th A. D., N. Y.	1.00
Wm. McVeigh	5.00
Albert Johnson, Unionport	1.00
Section Passaic County, N. J.	1.00
E. Baler 25c; J. H. S. 25c; U. Frueh 5c; E. Landgraf 5c; F. Ball \$1; J. Tully 50c; F. Koettgen 50c; H. Landgraf 25c	4.00
E. W. Grant, Bingham, Utah	2.50
Section Chicago, Ill.	1.00
L. Benkenfeller 25c; W. J. Berns 50c; C. Malm 25c; O. E. Harder \$1; M. Parison 50c; A. O. Gordon 50c; C. A. Baustian 25c; J. Wolda 25c; B. Nelson 50c; H. Hottel 50c; Theo. Bernine 25c; E. Anderson 25c; R. A. Cochran 25c; M. Hiltner 25c; F. House 25c	6.00
Section Woonsocket, R. I.	1.25
Frank Fogarty 50c; John Monk 50c; Warren Carpenter 25c	1.00
Carl Petersen, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
C. Hansen, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
Wm. Widenberg, Erie, Pa.	1.00
A. F. N. Y. City	1.00
August Schade, Phoenix, Ariz.	2.00
23rd A. D., N. Y. City	1.00
Murphy \$1; John E. Dietrich 50c	1.50
S. Goodwin	2.50
Alfred Lampo, Salda, Cal.	1.00
John Churche, Eureka, Cal.	1.00
Branch 4, Section Providence, R. I.	1.00
Greensburg, Pa., Peter Lul \$1; Geo. Dice 50c; Thos. Dibb 50c	2.00
Section Janette, Pa.	2.00
Section Seattle, Wash., T. Walsh \$1.50; Wagner 50c; Sev. M. Drily 50c; Frank Crossman 25c	2.75
Through Abendblatt Office	
Zenker's Shop \$1; Louis Rothenberg 25c; Jacob Bernman 50c; Thomas Paine Literary Society \$1.10; A. Zucker 25c; Bertha L. Levy 50c; Max Shelskowsky 10c; H. Raices 50c; M. R. 10c; B. R. 10c; S. Crossman 15c; K. 25c; B. Dorfman 15c; H. Bernstein 15c; B. K. 10c	5.45

Total \$110.60
Previously acknowledged \$130.30

Grand total \$249.90

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	\$3717.19
32nd and 33d A. D., N. Y. City	25.00
M. Elchner, Brooklyn, N. Y.—A bet	3.00
14th A. D., N. Y. City	1.00
Max Friedberger	2.50
Leon Pilout	2.50
Chas. Gamsu	1.00
John Kleinberger	1.00
Pius Fisher	1.00
Jonas Greenberg	2.50
Joseph Biepp	1.00
Leo Pruslin	1.00
Otto Sullivan, Revere, Mass.	1.00
Collection per N. Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan, N. Y.	4.68
B. Kaplan, N. Y. City	2.00
28th A. D., N. Y. City	1.00
Max Halder	5.00
Daniel De Leon	15.00
Section Boston, Mass.	3.00
22nd Ward Branch	1.00
15th Ward Branch	1.00
A. F. N. Y. City	1.00
North Adams, Mass.	1.00
Wm. Foster	1.00
Lyman Brown	1.00
23rd A. D., N. Y. City	4.00
Section Grand Junction, Colo.	3.50
John Bayre, Edinburg, Scotland	8.80
Section East St. Louis, Ill.	2.00
Henry Sale, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Section Cleveland, Ohio	3.00
Rudolph Boehm	2.00
L. Haug	2.00
M. Meder	1.00
Max Blank	2.00
James Matthews	5.00
H. E. Wagner	1.00
Cash	3.00
Joe Reiman	2.00
John Eiben	1.00
A. Messner	2.50
Kasper Schuster	2.00
10th District Branch	25.00
Joe Gable	1.00
W. P. Kelm	5.00
Ed. Kauts	5.00
Otto Gundersman, Wausau, Wis.	5.00
Ebling Hansen, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Section Paterson, N. J.	3.00
E. Gilmore	1.00
H. Pohl	1.00
F. Rauer	5.00
G. Steiner	5.00
G. Ginter	5.00
7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.50
James Hillingworth, Pittsburg Pa.	1.00
S. Goodwin	2.50
Sections Rensselaer and Albany Counties, N. Y., balance of dance	2.50
Section Seattle, Wash.	25.00
C. 34th and 35th A. D., N. Y. City	2.00
Montrose, Colo.	2.00
Fred Hoffman	3.00
E. M. Dawes	1.25

Section Latrobe, Pa.	5.70
J. B. Escomer	50
A. Stoessel	25
Total	3904.87

In the list published Nov. 24th, the contribution of \$15.50 from the 5th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., was omitted. The total is correct as published.

Edward Dietrich, Cashier.

THE S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

we must have one that is not impotent. You can not fight capital as the pure and simpler says. You must watch your chance and when it comes use it with as little mercy and as much skill as the capitalist class has used its opportunities against you. It is a robber class, and when you can take a little of its spoils away you should do so. A hopeless strike a strike that cannot be won, is as bad as a mismanaged or a corruptly led strike. Therefore, we must avoid ill-advised strikes. The working class suffers enough now, and it should be for us to see that the body which is organized to assist it should not be the cause of more suffering.

A time comes in every trade when it is necessary to strike. The workers may have been goaded and wronged to such an extent that they are forced to turn and fight. That is not a case that occurs once in a great while. It is a matter of frequent occurrence, and when such a time comes we must be ready. An organization there will be, so it might as well be a right one. As long as the capitalist exploits the work there will be a trades union. Such being the case we have entered the field, not because we believe that the trades union is a finality, but because we know that the workers cannot be set adrift to run on the rocks of pure and simplemindedness, or on the shoals of despair.

We believe that the Alliance is the best form of organization and that it does away with all the crimes and most of the mistakes of the old forms. As time goes by we shall see our way more clearly to obviate all the mistakes with which the old unions are riddled.

Our Constitution.

Our constitution as at present constructed does not meet the demands of our organization. During the year inquiry after inquiry has been made by our Locals, Districts, and individual members upon matters which our constitution says nothing about whatever. It is absolutely necessary if we expect to have a properly organized and disciplined army of wage workers that this convention revise our present constitution and clearly define the laws that shall govern the several subdivisions, namely members, Locals, Districts, and National Trade Alliances, and we should suggest that you would consider the following points:

1st.—The admission of new members.
2nd.—The duties of officers and standing committees of Locals, District and National Trade Alliances.
3rd.—What powers a National Trade Alliance has.
4th.—What powers a District Alliance has over Trade Alliances affiliated with the N. T. A.

5th.—The duties of General Organizers.
6th.—The rights of individual members of lapsed or expelled Locals who wish to remain in the Alliance or withdraw with a clear card.
7th.—Penalty if a Local or District enters into a strike and refuses to allow Socialist agitation.

8th.—Penalty if a Local, District, National Trade Alliance or individual member issues scurrilous and slanderous denunciations against our movement.
9th.—Penalty if any Local refuses to file quarterly reports forty days after the quarter ends.
10th.—How the above should be enforced.

11th.—Define the methods of trial and appeal, and specify the length of time from the action of the Local or District an appeal can be taken. The length of time allowed an appellant to decide an appeal.
12th.—To draft a section that will clearly state whether a member of a Local Alliance which has been expelled and has failed to take a transfer card to another Local or a withdrawal card from the Alliance and is a member of the S. L. P. can visit a Local Alliance.

13th.—That the officers and standing committees of Locals, Districts, and National Trade Alliances shall be uniform.
14th.—Draft a pledge of secrecy for the use of Local Alliances that are working secretly.
15th.—That the committee on credentials be appointed or elected prior to the Convention to pass upon credentials presented by the several subdivisions.

16th.—To change section 12 of article 10 so that a general vote shall be taken by membership instead of locals.
17th.—Define the right and duties of members at large.

We believe that if these points are drafted into laws that the machinery of our organization will run much smoother than hitherto.

Alliance Literature.

There has been a growing demand for Alliance literature, and this in itself shows a healthy and commendable spirit. We recommend that our official organ be carefully watched, and that as articles appear on different trades an attempt be made to weld them into leaflets for use in those trades. In this way a great deal of useful matter can be gotten together, and spread among the members of the working class. The call for matter for debates can also be met in the same manner. Different Locals should make it a point to keep a file of the People, and carefully note articles which may be used. This will be the most convenient way of keeping touch with the needed matter.

The Official Organ.

While speaking of the People it would be well to state that there is no better possible way of strengthening our organization than by building up its subscription list. We urgently recommend that greater efforts be made in this direction, and that the Locals and individual members see that all Alliance members are readers of our paper. A locality where this

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

NEWS FROM.....

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The News from the Field of Capital for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 30, did not contain any extraordinary or unusual announcement regarding the movements of capital.

This was, most likely, due to the Thanksgiving Day festivities, which were indulged in by the capitalist class, thus necessitating a cessation of their peculiar activities.

This indulgence was unusually great, for all classes of this land, the capitalist class had especially good reasons for giving "thanks" for "blessings" received during the past year.

These "blessings" were numerous indeed. They include the commercial dominance of the world and the greatest period of dividend paying that the history of the country has yet recorded.

That such "blessings" are only made possible by the increased suffering and exploitation of the working class of the world, that they are certain to be shortly followed by a reaction—an international crash—that will make the panic of 1893, insignificant in comparison, does not detract from their intrinsic worth to the capitalists, for for panics, history shows that they crush out the middle class and compel closer concentration together with gigantic capitalization.

The news under consideration, while extraordinary or unusual, is, nevertheless, interesting, and in many respects, illustrative of the ways of capitalism, by means of which the "blessings" referred to were attained.

A despatch from London, England, dated Nov. 25, partly shows how commercial dominance of the world is made possible. According to this despatch "The Daily Mail" says that acute depression and ruin prevails at Northampton because of American competition in the shoe industry." This of course, effects the working class, robbing them of employment, etc.

The strikers in the shoe and leather industries of this country, against poor wages, intensification of labor, and brutal and tyrannical conditions complete the picture, and reveal how commercial dominance means world working class suffering.

Again it is estimated that the December dividend and interest disbursements will be \$47,461,664. Railroad dividends call for \$7,090,719; industrial dividends \$16,000,800; traction and lighting \$3,278,184 and mining \$799,000; railroad interest \$13,781,940; industrial interest \$3,296,021; and municipal bonds \$2,600,000.

In addition to the above there were also many rumors of new steel corporations, organized in opposition to the Steel Trust. One of these was said to have a capital of \$250,000,000. So far, nothing definite can be learned of this corporation and it appears to be a myth.

The soft coal trust is pushing its plans for national control of that fuel. During the week it secured options on the Illinois and Indiana coal mines. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the "union" Railroads have assured the trust that they will prevent the independents from finding a railway outlet for their product. Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and other territories are now dominated by the trust, which is a J. Pierpont Morgan institution.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company which has \$17,500,000 common stock intends to issue \$3,750,000 preferred stock to absorb several rival concerns. The Borden Condensed Milk Company is a great factor in determining the price of milk purchased from New York farmers.

It is declared that there is a project afoot to make the Reading Railroad the Pennsylvania end of a big trunk-line system.

This will include a group of railroads

prevalis is certain to be a good field for Alliance work.

Trade Alliances have, in some instances, not been used to the best interests of the Socialist Labor Party. There is no need of dwelling at length on the necessity of the political movement, and we believe that it will be sufficient to call your attention to the facts to have you go ahead with the work. Every Trade Alliance should be a recruiting school for the Party, and it lies with you to make it so.

Agitation.

Agitation has been carried on during the last year as far as means would allow. There must be more agitation and more systematic work in organization. This, if carried on with care and forethought, will give us increased membership, and consequently increased opportunity to broaden our field of work. But we must rely on the locals and members to put us in touch with the localities where work can be most profitably done.

There should be no wasting of efforts. Meeting should be carefully advertised, and all preliminary work done so that an organizer can work to advantage.

Conclusion.

In conclusion we wish to call your attention to a thing that is more marked than in former years, that is the opposition that has developed against us. This comes from the old trades unions, and is instigated and abetted by the employers in every instance. The tannery workers, shoemakers, cigar makers, machinists, printers, iron and steel workers, and tin and sheet iron workers in our ranks have all felt the effects of this opposition. It does not prove that our fellow workmen are corrupt, but it does show the close bond of sympathy that exists between organized "Scab" labor and the employers. But we can take that as a single instance of the correctness of our tactics, and the rightness of the course we have pursued. We can take it as an encouragement for us to go ahead, and lead the workers out of the pestiferous swamp in which they are now on the economic field.

formed similar to the recently incorporated Northern Securities Company. The Erie, Jersey Central, Reading and Lehigh Valley will figure in the group in connection with the New York Central.

Interchange of traffic, control of anthracite trade, and the establishment of a central agency, by means of which millions can be saved are the objects of this railroad combine.

Finally, the Liverpool "Fair Play," a shipping authority, stated that it learns that a gigantic scheme is in contemplation by which a United States Syndicate would acquire the whole of the Clyde shipyards, either by purchasing them outright or by affecting a combination on the lines of the United States Steel Corporation.

PROVIDENCE "TELEGRAM."

(Continued from page 1.)

was hopelessly lost, the steel workers made a desperate attempt to organize the lumpers. They realized then that the strike had been broken by unskilled labor—they did not realize, however, that the day of the aristocracy of labor had gone, or that it was the machine which stood in the way of that attempt and all attempts which were to come.

The third contention is equally puerile. We live in an age and in a land where the whole of society pivots on politics. You can do nothing without politics. Business, art, science are all dependent thereon. If you wish to do anything, no matter what it may be, politics will enter. This is so obvious that the capitalist class, always alive to its own interests, makes at every election a steadfast attempt to control every office from dog-catcher to president. It is not the honor but the necessity of the thing that moves them. There is the realization that safety lies alone in controlling the pickets and outposts of society—these are the political offices. But after enunciation the great idea of a politics in the union, the pure and simple every shade of politics accepting working class politics. At each election the officials of the union place the vote of the union on the highest capitalist bidder.

In Providence, as elsewhere, there is not a pure and simple union that is not up to its eyes in the slime of capitalist politics. There is not a pure and simple officer who has not traded with politicians on the strength of the prestige his position has given him. The reason for this is not that every man among them is corrupt. Even a large, the overwhelming proportion of them are not corrupt. The base of the trouble is that politics is essential to any organization, and they blind themselves to the fact.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance throws all these fallacies aside. It asserts that the working class cannot fight capital with capital, because the working class has no capital. There is no aristocracy of labor. In a factory, a mine or a mill, every man must be organized into a strong, clean-cut class conscious organization. The most highly skilled worker must go in, and the boy who has just entered the establishment, and who, perhaps, has no more important occupation than that of sweeping the floor, must go in. Both are necessary if success will be won. There must be politics in the union, but it must be working class politics, because only working class politics can hold the workers together. Control of all offices is essential to the working class. For that reason there must be a party of the working class, and the working class only. Such a party is found in the Socialist Labor Party, with which the Socialist Trades & Labor Alliance is affiliated.

The conditions which exist to-day make imperative the growth of the Alliance. More and more men are being displaced by machinery, and thus the army of unemployed is constantly increased. When it is realized that over \$800,000,000 a year is spent in charity and pensions, the greatness of this contention will be understood. The persons who receive this assistance are those who are in a measure withdrawn from the struggle for work. If we allow the sum of \$200 a year, and it is probably smaller than this, we have 4,000,000 persons who are supported by charity. Even assuming that three fourths of them are old persons and children, we still have a million able-bodied persons supported by society. Then there are the vast numbers concerning whom we have no statistics. One of the common tragedies of the working class is that of a family of children obliged to support their father, though he is able and willing to work. He may be still capable, but slightly advanced in years, and the demand to-day is for young men. Then practically every family has some member who is out of work at some period, and the others must tax themselves to support him or her. The number of persons thus supported is greater than the number supported by organized charity.

The cause for this state of affairs is not far to seek. There has been constant displacement, due to the better organization of industry and improved machinery. The displaced men cannot be taken up in other industries, and so society must support those who are willing to support themselves and would do so were they given an opportunity.

The pure and simple unions have been unable or unwilling to comprehend the greatness of the task before the economic organizations of the working class. As a result they have sunk lower and lower, until to-day they can offer nothing to the workers excepting a few stale and lying prophecies, and here and there a compromise that is broken as soon as made. There is nothing progressive in the old style union. Though their great cry is that they "want something new," they neither get it now, nor do they so work as to get it in the future. They are enormous barnacles on the backs of the working class. They hinder every movement, and they slowly sap its life. Going over the history of the American Federation of Labor for the past ten years it will be found that it has won nothing. Despite its numbers, despite its boasts and promises, there is no re-

sult. Even this present year proves the truth of this assertion. The strike of the machinists was lost. The strike of the steel workers was lost. The strike of the Water-front Association in San Francisco was lost. The strike of the New York cigar makers was lost. The strike of the West Virginian miners was lost. The strike of the paper workers was lost. Against all these disastrous defeats what can the American Federation show in the way of victories? What has it to console its members with? Where is its "something" now?

Even allowing that the pure and simple union could win a strike, there still remains the task of permanently benefiting those who are displaced. The pure and simple union does this by making its organization exclusive. It shuts out as many persons from a trade as it can. It is from this source that most of the "scabs" are drawn. The very thing that is used to strengthen the union is one great cause of its disruption. The union furnishes to its enemies all the weapons with which to beat it. And as matters stand to-day the result could not be otherwise. Either the union would be forced to support all these men, or else it would be forced to dispose of them by getting them jobs. It can do neither, and so must continue to fight a losing fight, to the dirty tune of "scab!" "scab!" howled at the victims of its wrong-doing.

It has been said that the Alliance has been a storm center since its birth. This is wonderfully true. Every possible force was directed against it. It was the "Ugly Duckling" of trades unionism, and all the drakes and the ducks and the ducklings attempted to drive it forth. Unlike the swan of the story the Alliance did not go away in sorrow and wait until it grew. It stood its ground and returned blow for blow, and with usury. It fought its way to recognition. On it fell all the work that the old trades unions did not dare perform. It has had to struggle with the question of the unskilled workers, and it met the question boldly and honestly. This is best illustrated by the great strike in the Shoen mills, Pittsburg, which began March 2, 1899. The workers here struck for a reason that is almost without a parallel. The Shoen mills turn out pressed steel cars, and the machinery used is of the most gigantic nature. It is complicated and dangerous. Accidents are frequent, and the men demanded that when one occurred they be allowed to stop work until the body of their dead fellow workman was removed from the machinery. This demand was refused. The demand was repeated, and other demands were made. They were refused. A strike occurred, and the American Federation of Labor refused to assist the men because they had paid no per capita tax "into the pockets of the A. F. of L. officials. The Alliance stepped in, organized the men, conducted the strike and won it. Then the A. F. of L. did its best in true scab style to disrupt the organization, and labored to undo what the Alliance had so manfully accomplished. The pure and simple workers worked their men in, and had the Alliance men discharged. Then came a period of slackness in the work, and the Alliance organization was dropped. The pure and simple tried to reorganize, succeeded in a measure, but every grievance against which the Alliance conducted its fight exists to-day, and the pure and simple dare not protest.

Then there was the memorable strike in Slatersville, R. I., where the Alliance cared for every man who went out, and conducted the greatest strike in the history of the State. It lasted for 16 weeks and the firm was beaten. Then in the Pennsylvania glass district